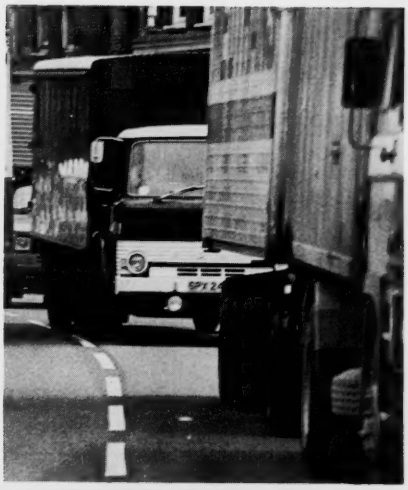
Trade and Industry

UK TRADE BY MODE OF TRANSPORT



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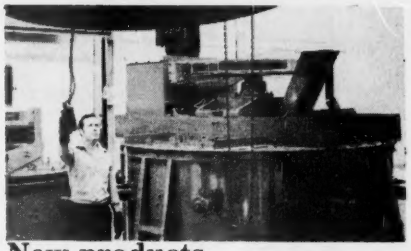

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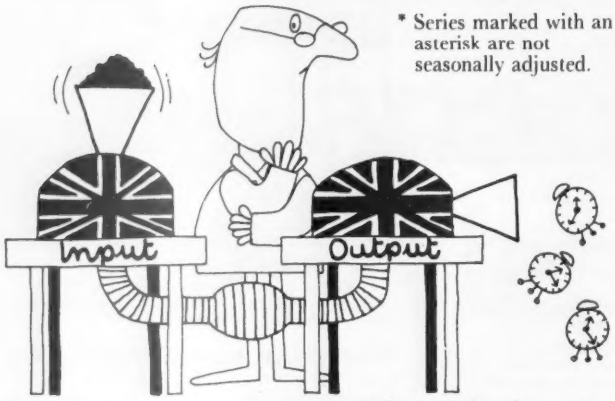
Late deliveries

We apologise to those subscribers who are experiencing delays in receiving their copies of 'Trade and Industry'. The delays are the result of an industrial dispute at HMSO.

Economic indicators at a glance



* Series marked with an asterisk are not seasonally adjusted.

Output

Gross domestic product. The preliminary estimate of gross domestic product, based on output data, for the second quarter of 1979 is 110.8 (with 1975 = 100). This is around 3 per cent higher than in the first quarter of the year. The increase mainly reflects a recovery (particularly in construction, manufacturing, transport and distribution) from levels of output depressed by abnormally severe weather conditions and industrial disputes; there was also some recouping of lost output. The rise in output between the second half of 1978 and the first half of 1979 is largely attributable to increased North Sea oil and gas production and to increased activity in the distributive and motor trades.

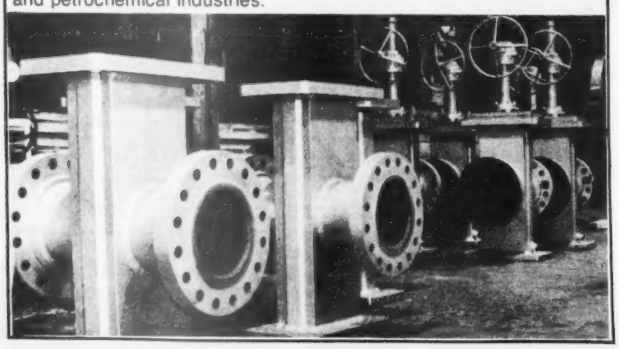
Index of industrial production. Provisional estimates for the first half of 1979 show an increase in industrial output between the first and second quarters, reflecting the recouping of production lost in the early part of the year (owing to industrial disputes and particularly bad weather) and growth in the energy sector, mainly North Sea oil. North Sea oil and gas, was also the main contributor to the 3½ per cent growth in industrial production over the past 12 months, increasing by 50 per cent, while the output of all other industries rose by 1 per cent. The provisional estimate for all industries in June is 116.0; May's revised figure is 114.3 (1975 = 100).

Consumers' expenditure

Consumers' expenditure, on the second preliminary estimate, rose by 3¾ per cent in the second quarter. This included a large rise in the volume of retail sales with increases in expenditure in all areas, particularly on clothing, furniture and electrical goods. Sales in June were very high, at least partly as a result of the budget. Among items not covered by the retail sales index, expenditure on alcoholic drink and motor vehicles rose substantially but expenditure on fuel and light, with the relatively better weather, fell sharply. In the first half 1979 expenditure rose by 3 per cent and was 5¾ per cent higher than a year earlier.

Retail sales. The provisional index for the volume of retail sales in July shows a 10 per cent fall in sales from the very high June level which was boosted by purchases before the increases in VAT. However, sales in June and July taken together, in both food and non-food shops, were at a similar level to that in April and May. (The provisional index for July is subject to a greater than usual margin of uncertainty.) Trade in the first seven months of 1979 is provisionally estimated to have been 1½ per cent higher than in the second half of 1978.

Adamson Chronister valves at the new production line at Dukinfield, Cheshire. The company's valves are in use around the world's gas, oil and petrochemical industries.



Prices and costs

Wholesale price index* (provisional) for materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry was virtually unchanged in July. The June index was revised to take account of some of the oil price increases that were backdated to 1 June. In July further higher prices for oil, cushioned to a large extent by the appreciation of sterling, and higher prices for coal were largely offset by the fall in prices for materials other than crude oil. In the latest three months the index increased by 5½ per cent and was 11½ per cent higher than a year earlier. This reflects the faster increase that has occurred in the index over recent months. The provisional wholesale price index for home sales of manufacturing industries rose by 2¼ per cent in July. Higher prices for petroleum products were again a major cause of the increase. The increase in the index over the past year shows signs of accelerating from the turn of the year.

Retail prices index* rose by 4¼ per cent in July, the largest ever monthly increase in the index. It is estimated that about 3 per cent of this increase was due to the rise in VAT and the increases in petrol duty and prescription charges announced in the budget. Apart from the budget effects there were increases in all the principal forms of energy. The year-on-year increase rose to reach 15.6 per cent in July.

Tax and price index* was unchanged in July. The increases in indirect taxes and other price rises were offset by the changes in income tax rates and allowances. The year-on-year increase was 13.2 per cent.

Terms of trade.* In the first seven months of 1979, the export unit value index rose by 6 per cent from its level in the second half of last year, reflecting increases which were widely spread among the major commodity groups: the largest rise was in fuels. On the same comparisons, the import unit value index was 4½ per cent higher, again with the largest increase in fuels, but with little change in finished manufactures. As a result of these movements, the terms of trade index rose by 1½ per cent.

UK competitiveness, measured by normalised unit labour costs, worsened again in 1978 Q4 as sterling continued to rise.

Investment

Manufacturing industry's volume of fixed investment rose by 1½ per cent in second quarter 1979 from the depressed level in the first quarter. In first half 1979 it fell by 1 per cent from the second half 1978 figure, and was unchanged on a year earlier.

Distributive and service industries' fixed investment (excluding shipping) rose by 7 per cent in second quarter 1979. In first half 1979 it rose by 5½ per cent and was 6 per cent higher than a year earlier.

The DoI investment intentions survey carried out in April/May confirms the results of the previous surveys which indicated a further increase in 1979 in the volume of investment by both manufacturing industry and the distributive and service industries (excluding shipping). It also supports the previous expectation that the upward trend in investment will continue in 1980 for the distributive and service industries but probably not for manufacturing. The volume of investment by manufacturing, which rose by 7 per cent in 1977 and 8 per cent in 1978, is expected to increase by 2 to 5 per cent in 1979 (against 4 to 8 per cent expected by the December survey), with possibly a slight fall in 1980. Investment by the distributive and service industries (excluding shipping) is expected to rise in 1979 for the fourth consecutive year. The latest information indicates that the outcome is likely to be in the range 5 to 7 per cent, with a further increase of similar magnitude in 1980.

Incomes

Real personal disposable income was unchanged in first quarter 1979 but was 7½ per cent higher than a year earlier. The savings ratio fell to 15 per cent – about the average for the year ended first quarter 1979.

Average gross earnings* (new series) rose by 2½ per cent in June although the year-on-year increase fell slightly from 13.5 per cent to 13.2 per cent. Pay settlements that have not yet become effective have artificially depressed gross earnings in some (mainly public) service industries. By June about 90 per cent of those workers covered by major agreements had settled and received increases, slightly fewer than a year earlier. Average earnings have increased by 12¾ per cent in the current pay round

compared with 13¾ per cent at the corresponding time last year.

Labour

Unemployment. Registered unemployment in the UK (excluding school leavers) fell by 14 000 during August to 1 264 700 (5.2 per cent of all employees). There has been a fall of 55 000 in the level since December 1978 and about 160 000 since the 1977 peak. The number of school leavers registered as unemployed (not seasonally adjusted) fell in August by 31 955 to 183 471, but adult unemployed (before seasonal adjustment) rose by 23 471. Thus total UK unadjusted unemployment fell by 8484 to 1 455 498 (6.0 per cent), over 150 000 lower than last year.

Unfilled vacancies (mainly for adults) notified to employment offices fell for the second successive month in August. However in the latest three months the level was 20 per cent higher than a year earlier.

Companies

Gross trading profits of industrial and commercial companies, excluding those engaged in North Sea oil and gas activities and net of stock appreciation, fell by over 20 per cent in first quarter 1979 as a result of the severe weather and industrial disputes. In the latest two quarters combined, profits were 6½ per cent lower than a year earlier.

Liquidity of the (large) industrial and commercial companies replying to the DoI's company liquidity survey fell appreciably in the first quarter 1979, bringing their net current assets and liquidity ratio to the lowest levels since mid-1977. Liquidity has now fallen for three consecutive quarters, after rising strongly from the third quarter 1977 to the second quarter 1978.

Net borrowing requirement of industrial and commercial companies in 1979 first quarter was greater than that for 1978 as a whole, partly reflecting the industrial disputes in the quarter.

Balance of payments

Current account. There was a recorded deficit of £2,700 million in visible trade in the first seven months of 1979 (£400 million a month) compared with a deficit of £400 million in the second half of 1978 (£70 million a month). The surplus on invisibles in the first seven months of 1979 is projected at over £800 million. Thus the current account was in deficit by £1,800 million (£300 million a month) compared with a surplus of £600 million (£100 million a month) in second half 1978. The figures for July and some earlier months of 1979 have been adjusted to compensate, as far as possible, for the distortion to the flow of information to HM Customs. No adjustments have been made in respect of the effects of the road haulage dispute which affected the flow of goods on the first six months. The figures for 1979 therefore remain difficult to interpret.

UK official reserves* increased by $1,429 million during July in spite of the rise in the effective sterling exchange rate. This substantial increase was after a net repayment of $194 million by the public sector under the exchange cover scheme and a scheduled repayment of $82 million in respect of drawings on the IMF's oil facility. There was a revaluation of $350 million arising from an exchange of gold for European currency units with the European Monetary Co-operation Fund.

Volume of trade. After making adjustments to allow for the distortions in the trade figures, the average volume of exports was slightly lower in the seven months to July than in second half 1978. The level was adversely affected by a lower level of shipments to Iran and Nigeria although exports to Europe rose sharply. The volume of imports has increased sharply in the same period with large increases in road vehicles and semi-manufactures possibly reflecting a temporary build-up of stocks.

DoT's survey of short-term export prospects, based on replies received from 57 large exporting companies, suggests that the total volume of UK visible exports will rise by about 2 per cent in 1979, a slower growth rate than the 3½ per cent in 1978. A rise in volume of 5 to 6 per cent is expected in the second half of 1979, following the fall in volume of 2 to 3 per cent in the first half of 1979. Respondents expected the year-on-year rise in export prices to be 13 per cent in the rest of 1979 compared with 9½ per cent in the first quarter and around 4 per cent in 1978.

Exchange rate

Effective sterling exchange rate* index fell slightly during the week to 70.8 by the close on Wednesday 22 August (December 1971 = 100).

Exchange rates

The bank note rates of exchange in London on 24 August are given below. Supplied by Thomas Cook Bankers Ltd, the rates are intended as a guide only and are subject to fluctuation. OECD countries are shown in bold.

		You buy at	You sell at			You buy at	You sell at
Afghanistan	Afghani	90	110	**Japan**	**Yen**	**490**	**516**
Andorra	(See France/ Spain)	—	—	Jordan	Dinar	0.70	0.74
				Korea	Won	1 190	1 500
Antigua	E. Caribbean dollar	5.75	5.95	Kuwait	Dinar	0.62	0.65
				Lebanon	Livre	7.30	7.80
Argentina	Peso	2 850	3 550	Liberia (see USA)		—	—
Australia	**Dollar**	**1.97**	**2.03**				
Austria	**Schilling**	**29.30**	**31.30**	Libya	Dinar	0.93	1.28
Bahamas	Dollar	2.23	2.38	**Luxembourg (see Belgium)**	**Franc**	67.00	70.50
Bahrain	Dinar	0.855	0.890				
Barbados	Dollar	4.32	4.65	Madeira (see Portugal)	Escudo	106	111
Belgium	**Franc**	**66.75**	**70.25**				
Belize	Dollar	4.50	5.08	Malaysia	Dollar	4.65	5.07
Benin	CFA	475	495	Malta	Pound	0.76	0.79
Bermuda	Dollar	2.20	2.35	Mauritius	Rupee	13.00	14.50
Bolivia	Peso	44	54	Mexico	Peso	47	57
Botswana	Pula	1.97	2.07	Monaco (see France)	Franc	9.35	9.75
Brazil	Cruzeiro	66	80				
Brunei	Dollar	4.85	5.05	**Netherlands**	**Guilder**	**4.41**	**4.64**
Cameroon	CFA	475	595	**New Zealand**	**Dollar**	**2.18**	**2.27**
Canada	**Dollar**	**2.57**	**2.64**	Nigeria	Naira	2.20	Refer
Chile	Peso	84	98	**Norway**	**Krone**	**11.05**	**11.50**
China	Ranimbi Yuan	Refer	Refer	Oman	Rial	0.775	0.820
				Pakistan	Rupee	Refer	Refer
Colombia	Peso	88	104	Peru	Sol.	490	620
Costa Rica	Colon	19.50	21.50	Philippines	Piso	16.00	19.00
Cyprus	Pound	0.79	0.83	**Portugal**	**Escudo**	**106**	**111**
Denmark	**Krone**	**11.58**	**12.08**	Qatar	Rial	8.45	8.90
Dominica	E. Caribbean dollar	5.75	5.95	Saudi Arabia	Rial	7.47	7.83
				Seychelles	Rupee	12.87	13.35
Ecuador	Sucre	59	69	Sierra Leone	Leone	2.35	2.60
Egypt	Pound	1.69	1.83	Singapore	Dollar	4.70	4.96
Eire	**Pound**	**1.06**	**1.10**	South Africa	Rand	2.02	2.17
Fiji	Dollar	1.87	1.95	**Spain**	**Peseta**	**144**	**151**
Finland	**Markka**	**8.45**	**8.80**	**Sweden**	**Krona**	**9.28**	**9.68**
France	**Franc**	**9.35**	**9.75**	**Switzerland**	**Franc**	**3.64**	**3.86**
Germany, FR of	**Deutsch-mark**	**4.02**	**4.24**	Syria	Pound	9.50	10.50
				Taiwan	Dollar	85	105
Gibraltar	Pound	1.00	1.05	Thailand	Baht	40	46
Greece	**Drachma**	**79.50**	**83.50**	Trinidad and Tobago	Dollar	5.60	6.70
Grenada	E. Caribbean dollar	5.75	5.95	**Turkey**	**Lira**	**100**	**106**
				Uganda	Shilling	Refer	Refer
Guyana	Dollar	10.00	Refer	United Arab Emirates	Dirham	8.47	8.92
Hong Kong	Dollar	11.10	11.53				
Iceland	**Krona**	**875**	**920**				
Indonesia	Rupiah	1 300	1 700	**USA**	**Dollar**	**2.21**	**2.27**
Iran	Rial	240	Refer	Venezuela	Bolivar	9.25	10.75
Iraq	Dinar	0.86	0.93	Yemen Arab Republic	Rial	12	15
Israel	Pound	54	62				
Italy (20 000 and smaller)	**Lira**	**1 780**	**1 865**	Yugoslavia	Dinar	43	45
				Zambia	Kwacha	5.00	Refer

Where more than one rate applies to a currency, the rate given is that for small denomination notes.

Finance

Public sector borrowing requirement (PSBR) was £2.8 billion in the first quarter of the financial year 1979-80. The forecast for 1979-80 is £8¼ billion.

Domestic credit expansion rose by £0.4 billion in the banking month to mid-July. The central government borrowing requirement was lower than in June and was more than offset by net purchases of government debt by the UK non-bank private sector: there were high sales of gilts again although holdings of Treasury bills declined. Bank lending in sterling to the private sector grew by £0.4 billion much less than in previous months this year.

Sterling M3, the broad measure of money supply, rose by 0.8 per cent during July. The rise in £M3 of £0.4 billion was only slightly larger than DCE. External and foreign currency finance showed little change this month. During the latest three months £M3 has risen at an annual rate of 14¼ per cent. The guidelines for the growth of £M3 from mid-June 1979 to mid-April 1980 are 7 to 11 per cent at an annual rate.

Bank of England minimum lending rate (MLR) – 14 per cent, effective from 13 June.

More information

For a backrun of figures for some of these indicators see 'The economy: selected indicators', page 441. Inquiries on any of these indicators should be addressed to Economics and Statistics Division 4B, Departments of Industry and Trade, Room 173, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, tel. 01-215 3453.

Government to sell shares in National Freight Corporation

Transport minister Norman Fowler has circulated proposals for legislation to enable shares in the National Freight Corporation to be sold to the public.

The transport bill to be introduced later this year will include clauses enabling the government to fulfil its pledge 'to sell shares in the National Freight Corporation (NFC) to the general public in order to achieve a substantial private investment in it'.

The corporation, which owns about 10 per cent of the country's professional road haulage industry, made a trading profit of £20 million in 1978 on a turnover of £423 million. Net profit after interest and central charges, was £0.3 million. The corporation incurred substantial losses during the mid-1970s and was given a major financial reconstruction under the Transport Act 1978. This reduced the corporation's debt to the government to £100 million and provided for certain specific grants to assist National Carriers, including in particular an annual contribution of £4 million to make good deficiencies in the pension fund.

The first step towards achieving private investment will be to change the corporation's legal form into that of a company with shares within the scope of the Companies Act.

The bill will accordingly seek the powers to enable the minister to create a company, with an appropriate capital structure including shares which can be sold. The new company will inherit the assets and liabilities of the National Freight Corporation, which would be abolished. These powers will be enabling powers, to be brought into effect by order at an appropriate time.

'At this early stage the government cannot commit itself to any specific arrangement for the sale of shares,' the policy document states. 'However, the intention is to provide the opportunity for the purchase of shares by employees. The aim will be to achieve the desired level of private investment with the NFC remaining as a holding company of broadly its present size and range of interests. There is no intention of selling only the more profitable parts. Ultimately the government intends to dispose of the majority shareholding, thus putting responsibility for the direction of the company firmly into private hands.

'The NFC has itself often suggested that it would welcome a less rigid financial regime than the fixed interest capital structure within which it is obliged to work as a nationalised industry. The corporation's report for 1977, for example, stated that the replacement of part of the fixed-interest financing by public or private equity capital would, while not reducing its obligations, enable it to make its investment and time its distribution of dividend in line with economic and business trends. The government has had this kind of consideration very much in mind in drawing up its proposals. It wants to ensure that the NFC has the maximum freedom to trade flexibly and follow the market where it is most active. It believes that the corporation will have a secure and prosperous future in the private sector and that many NFC employees, at all levels, will welcome the challenge which independence and freedom from government interference will give them.'

The NFC is a statutory corporation set up under the Transport Act 1968. Organised as a holding company, it took over the management of a number of public sector road transport companies which had hitherto been in the ownership of the Transport Holding Company; these included such familiar names as British Road Services, BRS Parcels (subsequently renamed Roadline), Pickfords Heavy Haulage and Pickfords Travel. To these were added two parts of the undertaking of the British Railways Board: National Carriers Ltd (formerly BR's freight sundries division) and

Freightliners Ltd (operating a national network of container trunking services).

The NFC owns about 10 per cent of the country's professional road haulage industry (excluding tranport operations run by firms to carry their own goods). This proportion has altered little during the 10 years of the corporation's existence. However there has been a steady shift in the balance of the NFC's activities. General haulage and parcels operations have tended to be reduced while special contract work has expanded. The corporation has moved into new areas of activity related to but distinct from the traditional business of road haulage, like cold storage, waste disposal and travel. Freightliners Ltd was returned to British Rail ownership under the provisions of the Transport Act 1978.

Proposals to regulate direct labour organisations

Government proposals for regulating the activities of local authority direct labour organisations (DLOs) are set out in a consultative document by the Department of the Environment. In England, Scotland and Wales there are 539 local authority and new town direct labour organisations employing 163 000 operatives with an annual output of £1,400 million.

The proposals have the twin objectives of reducing waste in local government by improving the efficiency of DLOs and ensuring that DLOs are fully tested in fair and frequent competition with private sector contractors. They will apply to building and construction work, including highways and maintenance, carried out by directly employed labour in local authorities and new town development corporations throughout England, Scotland and Wales and by the Scottish Special Housing Association.

The consultation paper says the government accepts that there is a place for efficient DLOs and that it is for each local authority to decide for itself on the basis of its own knowledge of local circumstances whether it is going to use direct labour, and for what sort of work. The government is determined that the facts on direct labour should emerge and that councils should take their decisions in the light of full and publicly demonstrable information.

The starting point for the proposals is the report published in 1975 by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy on 'Direct labour accounting'. In this way, the paper says, the government is on common ground with the previous administration, which had promised legislation to implement the report's recommendations, and with both sides of the construction industry, who have accepted the report as a useful basis for action. The government hopes that local authorities will similarly welcome proposals founded on the practical advice of people with experience in the field.

The government has decided that its proposed legislation will implement five principles:

1 Every local authority employing its own construction or maintenance labour force will have to keep separate accounts of all work done by that labour force

2 Direct labour accounts will be maintained on a trading basis, giving a true financial picture of their operations

3 Authorities will be obliged to publish prompt annual accounts and a report giving a full assessment of DLO performance and prospects

4 Every council will be required to ensure that its DLO covers the cost of its capital by earn-

ing a real rate of return equivalent to the average private sector rate
5 Every council will ensure that its DLO wins a substantial proportion of its work in fair competition with private contractors.
Based on these principles the government has made a number of detailed suggestions and is seeking the views of local authority associations, the new towns, and both sides of the construction industry by 21 September. 'Local authority direct labour – a consultation paper' is available from Department of the Environment, Room S4/15, 2 Marsham Street, London SW1P 3EB.

Electricity industry to spend £785m

Approval has been given to the Central Electricity Generating Board and the area electricity boards in England and Wales for capital expenditure of £784.9 million during the current financial year. Of this, £574.3 million relates to approved expenditure for the CEGB.

Loans repaid
This information is contained in the Secretary of State for Energy's annual report on electricity. The report also shows that, during 1978-79, the secretary of state advanced £500 million to the Electricity Council to replace foreign loans repaid prematurely. £368 million of the advances are to be treated as maturity loans repayable within five years with interest payable at six monthly intervals. The balance of £132 million is to be repaid by 10 equal half yearly instalments of principal with interest on the reducing balance. Repayments of earlier advances amounted to £506.6 million during the year, including the premature payment of £264.4 million.
In addition, the secretary of state with the approval of the Treasury gave consent to the Electricity Council to borrow up to $ US 510 million of which the equivalent of $10 million might be in other foreign currencies. He also gave consent to the Electricity Council to borrow from the European Investment Bank sums totalling the equivalent of £101 million towards financing the construction of the pumped storage scheme at Dinorwic in north Wales and certain area board projects.

Temporary borrowings
Temporary borrowings from the national loans fund advanced to the Electricity Council during the year amounted to £225 million. In August last year, the Electricity Council received the secretary of state's consent, given with the approval of the Treasury, to borrow temporarily during the year up to a limit of £419 million from all sources.
The report also shows that 28 people were killed, including 16 members of the public, and 609 injured, including 387 members of the public, as a result of accidents in connection with the works or circuits of electricity boards.
'Electricity report of the secretary of state for energy for the year ended 31 March 1979', is available from HMSO, price 90p.

Merchant ship orders still 'very low'

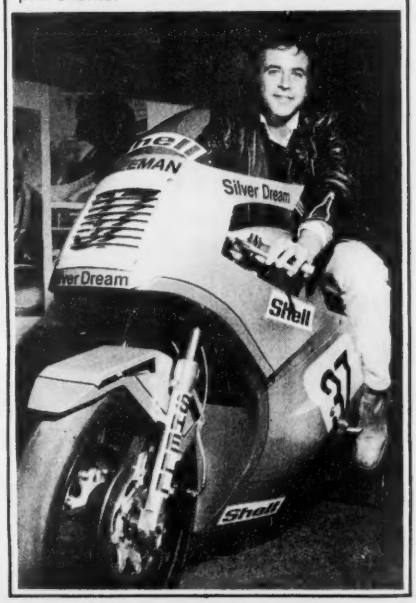
British shipbuilders' figures for the second quarter of the year show that, despite the faint signs of improvement in shipping markets, orders for merchant tonnage available to British shipyards remain at a very low level. Orders booked in the first half of the year, at 96 777 tons gross, were nearly 20 000 tons higher than in the same period of 1978. 'But such figures are insignificant when compared to the capacity of British Shipbuilders' yards' the corporation states. 'Every effort continues to be made to grasp any new business opportunity as it is identified'.

Merchant ship output
In the second quarter of 1979, yards within British Shipbuilders delivered 15 ships of 121 924 tons gross, compared with 17 vessels of 230 985 tons gross in the same period of 1978. This brought completions for the first six months of the year to 25 ships, of 215 367 tons gross, against 30 vessels of 385 453 tons gross in the same period of 1978.

Merchant ship orders
In the April to June period 1979, orders were received for three ships of 3650 tons gross, valued at £8 million. Two of the three vessels, totalling 650 tons gross, are for overseas registration. In the second quarter of last year the order intake was three ships of 2150 tons gross, valued at £6 million, all for home registration. Orders for the first half of the year totalled 17 ships of 96 777 tons gross valued at £140 million. Six of the vessels, totalling 37 050 tons gross, were for overseas registration. In the first half of last year contracts were arranged for 12 ships of 77 440 tons gross, valued at £66 million. Six of the vessels, totalling 72 000 tons gross, were for overseas registration.
Four naval vessels, valued at £209 million, were ordered during the quarter, bringing the total for the first half of the year to 14 vessels, worth £294 million.
At 30 June, the total merchant ship order book of British Shipbuilders stood at 88 ships of 770 701 tons gross, valued at £632 million. Of this, 43 ships of 445 630 tons gross, valued at £303 million, were for overseas registration.
At 30 June 1978, the corporation's total merchant ship order book stood at 118 ships of 1 231 202 tons gross, valued at £723 million. Of this, 53 ships of 627 108 tons gross, valued at £352 million, were for overseas registration.
Naval work in hand at the end of June 1979 amounted to 44 vessels with a value to the corporation of £1736 million.

Motorcycle show

Pop star David Essex at this week's motorcycle show at Earls Court on an all-British bike. Built by Barton Ltd, this 500cc machine is to be sponsored by Shell in next year's grand prix events.



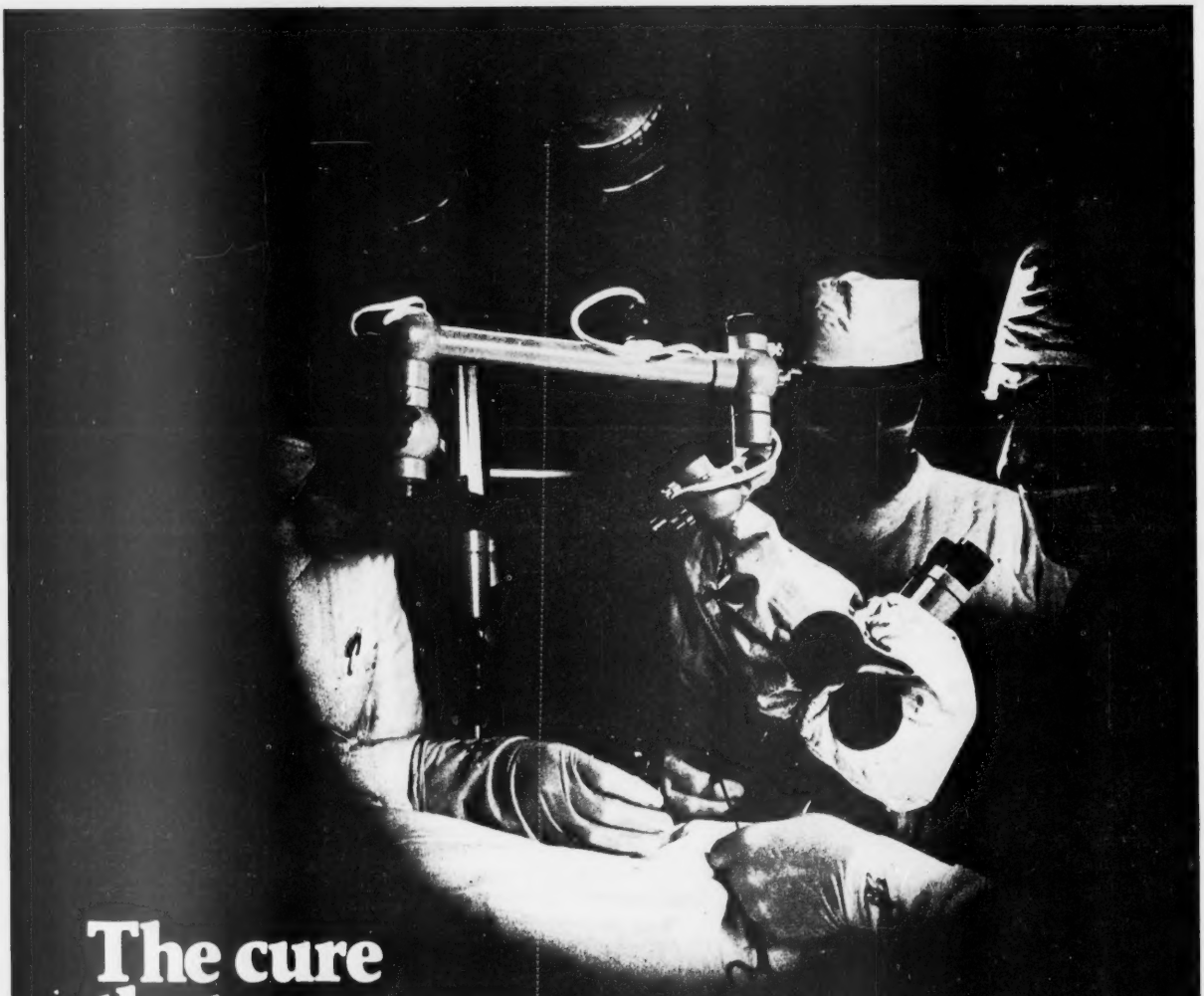
Merchant shipping dangerous goods rules

An amendment to the Merchant Shipping (Dangerous Goods) Rules 1978 will become operative tomorrow (1 September). The effect of the amendment will be to modify in the rules definitions of both the UK's 'Blue Book' and the Imco international maritime dangerous goods (IMDG) code so that their respective amendments may be incorporated into the rules.
This will add a substantial number of dangerous substances to those which are already recommended to be controlled when carried on UK ships anywhere and on all ships loading in UK territorial waters.

Merger proposals cleared

John Nott, Secretary of State for Trade, has decided, on the information at present before him, not to refer the proposed acquisition by International Stores Ltd of Mac Markets Ltd to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission under the provisions of the Fair Trading Act 1973.
Mr Nott has also decided not to refer to the commission the proposed acquisition by UDS Group Ltd of Van Allen Ltd.

Everite Plastics Ltd, Nuneaton, Warwickshire, which markets specialist double glazing units, is in no way associated with Everite Aluminium Windows and Doors Ltd or Everite Sliding Doors Ltd, both of Hornchurch (see *Trade and Industry*, 17 August, page 331.



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More overseas promotion for British offices call by LoB

Britain has been slow to reflect the importance of the office sector in its efforts to promote the UK overseas as an attractive business location. This is the view of Anthony Prendergast, chairman of the Location of Offices Bureau in the bureau's annual report for 1978-79 published recently.

Until LoB was asked to market the UK as a desirable location for offices, the bureau had concentrated on promoting industrial and manufacturing sites, says the report. Although the bureau's overseas activities were halted after only a few months due to legal technicalities, it was clear during its period of operation that considerable interest existed overseas in Britain as an office location.

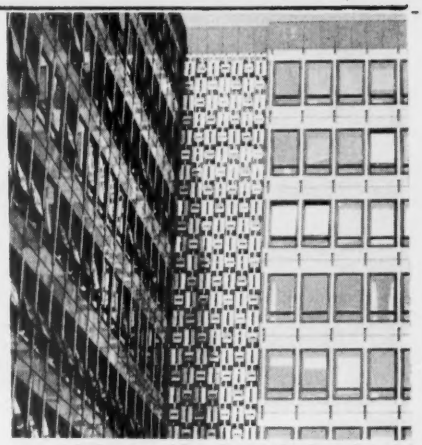
For the first time since 1971, LoB's estimate of available office space in the country showed a substantial decline. The current level of 17.8 million sq. ft amount to a reduction of nearly one fifth of the accommodation available in 1978. The year has seen a growing demand in most areas and corresponding decline in the surplus space built up by the property boom of the 1970s.

Looking to the future, the report concludes that with diminishing supplies of space and consequent hardening of rents, London and the south east will continue to be the main source of office movement. The amount of office space under construction as a proportion of total space available has fallen from 60 per cent in 1974 to under 10 per cent.

There is no doubt, the report says, that there is a continued unsatisfied demand for office space of all kinds within a hour's drive from Heathrow. This is an especially serious situation in the case of overseas firms who may well decide to settle elsewhere if they are unable to find space in this area and cannot be persuaded to consider alternative locations in the UK.

Outside the south east, only Birmingham and Manchester, Bristol and Edinburgh currently show amounts of space on the market over 530 000 sq. ft. The bureau speculates that if no further development were to take place, most parts of the country would be without office space within the next two to five years.

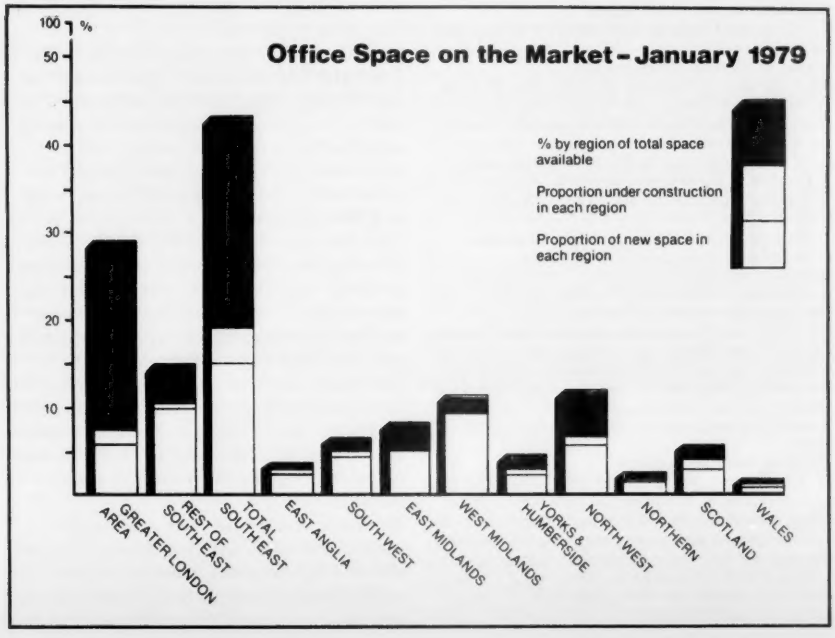
This is not likely to happen since supply and demand are not evenly distributed. But if developers wait for scarcity to push rents to levels which allow them a variable margin, the fact that a major development can take several years until it is on the market could result in a dearth of space. There are signs, however, that private developers are already taking note of the situation and that planning authorities are considering advance office building as well as advance factories.



Average asking rents for new offices – January 1979

Offices from 5000 ft² £/ft²

SOUTH EAST		Folkestone	2.90	**YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE**	
Central London:	12.45	Milton Keynes	2.00 3.25	Hull	2.35
City	6.40-18.20	Oxford	3.50	Leeds	4.70
West End/Victoria	13.75-16.35	Southampton	3.40	Sheffield	4.50
		Worthing	3.25		
Inner London:				**NORTH WEST**	
Brixton	4.23	**EAST ANGLIA**		Chester	2.85
Deptford	3.60	Ipswich	3.25	Liverpool	4.00
Lewisham	5.45	Norwich	1.75	Manchester	3.25
Wood Green	5.00-6.50	Cambridge	4.30	Preston	1.30
				Salford	1.50
Outer London:		**EAST MIDLANDS**			
Bromley	5.60	Derby	1.85	**NORTHERN**	
Ilford	3.75-5.00	Leicester	1.35	Darlington	2.55
Kingston	5.95	Northampton	3.50	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	2.55
Wembley	6.15	Nottingham	2.25	Middlesbrough	2.75
Outer Metropolitan Area:		**WEST MIDLANDS**		**SCOTLAND**	
East Grinsted	4.00	Birmingham	2.25	Dundee	3.50
Luton	4.70	Coventry	2.15	Edinburgh	4.85
Southend	3.00	Worcester	2.25	Glasgow	3.70
Tunbridge Wells	4.75	Wolverhampton	2.25		
Woking	5.15			**WALES**	
Outer South East:		**SOUTH WEST**		Cardiff	2.95
Basingstoke	5.00	Bristol	3.00	Newport	2.50
Bedford	1.85-3.00	Plymouth	4.00	Wrexham	1.25-2.00
Colchester	2.50	Poole	3.75		
		Swindon	3.75		



Control of office development 1978-79

The number of office development permits issued in 1978-79 and the amount of gross floor area involved were higher than in the previous year.

A report published by the Secretaries of State for the Environment and for Wales shows that in the year ended 31 March 1979, 182 office development permits were issued compared with 156 in 1977-78. The gross floor area involved was 18 143 000 sq ft compared with 15 545 000 in 1977-78.

During the year under review the policy governing the operation of the control was unchanged and continued to be exercised over projects exceeding 30 000 sq ft in London and south east.

This is the last annual report on the operation of office development control. On 5 July Tom King, Minister for Local Government and Environment Services, announced that permits were to be abolished. Under section 74 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1971 restrictions can be imposed on the creation of office space in the London metropolitan region and any other area designated by order. As a result of orders made in previous years the restrictions during 1978-79 applied to the area covering the south east ecnomic planning region. The section 74 powers, due to expire in August 1982, can be ended earlier by order in council.

The report is available from HMSO, price 40p.

Oil companies agree arbitration schemes for licensees

From 10 September an oil company may only grant a licence to a retailer to sell petrol if the oil company operates an arbitration scheme approved by the Director General of Fair Trading for disputes about the termination or non-renewal of such licences and if (apart from certain exceptions) the licence is for at least three years.

This follows the approval by the director general of schemes operated by BP, Shell, Total and Petrofina and which are now in operation for their licensees.

Revisions to undertakings given in 1966 by oil companies following the Monopolies Commission report on the supply of petrol to retailers were announced in parliament on 3 August 1976. Paragraph 18 of the revised undertakings (the text of which was published in *Trade and Industry*, 13 August 1976, page 439) provides that – save in certain cases specified elsewhere in the undertakings – an oil company will not grant to any person a licence giving him the right to sell petrol by retail on any premises on which a filling station stands unless the oil company operates a scheme approved by the Director General of Fair Trading for the reference to arbitration of disputes about the termination or non-renewal of such licences and unless the licence is granted for a period of at least three years.

Paragraph 26(ii) of the undertakings provides that paragraph 18 is to take effect from a date announced in *Trade and Industry*, being a date following approval by the Director General of Fair Trading of suitable arbitration schemes for companies granting licences. (This was to allow for schemes to be devised and approved for those companies which already operated by means of licences at the time the undertakings were announced.) The director general has completed negotiations with all the four companies who operate in this way (BP, Shell, Total and Petrofina) and approved schemes are now in operation for their licensees.

Accordingly paragraph 18 of the undertakings will take effect as from 10 September 1979.

The text of the relevant part (Part VI) of the undertakings is reproduced below: the practical effect of the change will be that, as from 10 September 1979, a signatory oil company wishing to grant licences to retailers for the sale of petrol may only do so provided that licences are for a minimum period of three years (except in the circumstances specified in paragraph 20) and also that it operates a scheme for the arbitration of disputes between it and its licensees about the termination or non-renewal of licences which has been approved by the Director General of Fair Trading.

A list of the signatories to the undertakings is given below.

Amoco (UK) Ltd
Greenwich Petroleum Company Ltd
BP Oil Ltd
Burmah-Castrol Company
Chevron Oil (UK) Ltd
Conoco Ltd
Alexander Duckham and Company Ltd
Elf Oil (GB) Ltd
Esso Petroleum Company Ltd
Globe Petroleum Sales Ltd
Gulf Oil (GB) Ltd
Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd
Independent Petroleum Supplies Ltd
Little David Petroleum Products Ltd
McMullans Ltd
Mobil Oil Company Ltd
Murco Petroleum Ltd
Nafta (GB) Ltd
Petrofina (UK) Ltd
Phillips Petroleum Products Ltd
Shell UK Oil Ltd
Spur Petroleum Ltd
Texaco Ltd
Total Oil GB Ltd
Rowland Williams and Company Ltd
Filtrate Ltd
Hallam GT Ltd
Ultramar Golden Eagle Ltd
Sadler and Company Ltd
Bell Oil Operations Ltd
Pace Petroleum Ltd
Mansfield Petroleum Company Ltd
United Lubricants Ltd

Part VI – (leases and licences of company filling stations)

Undertaking as to gallonage clauses

16 The Company will not include in any lease of premises on which a petrol filling station stands or in any licence affording a right to sell petrol by retail on such premises a term giving the Company the right to terminate the lease or licence or providing for its automatic determination on the sole ground that in any specified period the tenant or licensee has not purchased a certain quantity of petrol for resale at the station in question or has not sold a certain quantity there.

Undertaking as to leases of petrol stations

17 Save in the cases referred to in paragraph 20, the Company will not grant or agree to grant a lease of premises on which a petrol filling station stands for a period of less than three years.

Undertakings as to licences of petrol stations

18 Save in the cases referred to in paragraph 20, the Company will not grant to any person a licence affording him a right to sell petrol by retail on any premises on which a petrol filling station stands unless the Company operates a scheme approved by the Director General of Fair Trading for the reference to arbitration of disputes between it and licensees about the termination or non-renewal of such licences and the licence is granted for a period of not less than three years.

19 Where the Company makes proposals to a licensee for the renewal of a licence or for the grant of a further licence to sell petrol by retail on any premises on which a petrol filling station stands, it will do so on terms that are fair and reasonable.

Exceptions from paragraphs 17 and 18.

20 The undertakings in paragraphs 17 and 18 shall not apply where –

(i) the Company grants or agrees to grant a lease or licence for a period not exceeding 12 months and the lease or licence is clearly expressed to be granted as a trial lease or licence to enable the Company to be satisfied that the grantee is a suitable person to be granted a lease or licence of the premises in question for a period of three years or more and the grantee has not previously held a lease or licence of the Company or any associated company in respect of any premises on which a petrol filling station stands;

(ii) the Company grants or agrees to grant a lease or licence of any premises to a person for a period of less than three years in accordance with a written request by that person for the grant of a lease or licence for such shorter period;

(iii) the Company terminates a lease or licence of any premises in pursuance of a provision allowing the Company to determine the lease or licence in order to permit the demolition of the premises or in order to facilitate their reconstruction in accordance with an agreement or arrangement for such demolition or reconstruction .nade by the Company before that lease or licence is granted;

(iv) for reasons outside the control of the Company it is legally impossible for the Company to grant a lease or licence in accordance with paragraph 17 or 18;

(v) the Company grants a licence of any premises for a period not exceeding the six months following the death or insolvency of a tenant or licensee.

Continuation of short leases

21 Where the Company has granted a lease of any premises on which a petrol filling station stands for a period of less than three years –

(i) in the case of a tenancy to which Part II of the Landlord and Tenant Act 1954 applies the Company will not later than three months after the date on which the tenancy apart from that Act would have come to an end by effluxion of time, either

(a) give to the tenant a notice to terminate the tenancy in accordance with section 25 of that Act; or

(b) agree in writing to grant a further lease in accordance with paragraph 17 above

unless the tenant has given to the Company a notice in accordance with section 27 of that Act that he does not desire the tenancy to be continued;

(ii) in the case of a tenancy to which Part II of the Landlord and Tenant Act 1954 does not apply the Company will not permit the tenant to carry on business on the premises after the expiration of the tenancy without the further grant of a lease or licence in accordance with paragraph 17 or 18 above.

Holding over of licences

22 The Company will not permit a licensee whose licence relates to any premises on which a petrol filling station stands to carry on business at those premises at any time more than three months after the expiry of his licence (or the date of these undertakings if later) without the further grant of a lease or licence in accordance with paragraph 17 or paragraphs 18 and 19 above.

Homeworkers' pay not below legal minimum

No homeworkers in garment manufacturing trades in parts of London and the midlands are being paid less than the legal minimum wage, according to results of a special exercise by the Department of Employment wages inspectors.

However, the homeworking unit of the wages inspectorate revealed that the earnings of eight factory workers in the dressmaking and women's light clothing trade in London fell below the legal minimum. Arrears of £1,380 were claimed and paid to the workers in the two firms concerned.

Inspectors of the unit visited 106 employers in Lambeth, Southwark and Wandsworth in London and Walsall in the midlands. These areas were chosen for the exercise because they were known to have a concentration of homeworkers. The inspectors checked the piece-rates and earnings of 824 factory workers and 486 homeworkers.

Inspectors also looked at the costs incurred by homeworkers. They found that rates paid were generally high enough to accommodate the homeworkers' overheads where the homeworkers were required to supply machinery and tools, and pay for light and heat.

The wages inspectorate has always checked the earnings of homeworkers in wages council trades but this is the first time that a special exercise has been mounted in all the garment manufacturing trades covered by wages councils.

The trades concerned were retail and wholesale bespoke tailoring; dressmaking and women's light clothing; shirtmaking; hat, cap and millinery; women's mantle and costume; and fur.

Code for packers and importers

The Department of Trade has sent out to trade associations for comment a revised draft of part of the code of practical guidance for packers and importers of goods which will be covered by the new average system of quantity control. The goods involved are those packed in closed containers, made up to a predetermined fixed weight or volume and marked with a statement of that weight or volume. The code, when finished, will be issued by the Secretary of State for Trade and will complement the regulations to be made under the Weights and Measures Act 1979.

The revised draft deals with control systems and records, automatic checkweighing machines, imported goods and measuring container bottles. Those interested who are not represented by trade associations can obtain copies by writing to the Department of Trade, Room 2822, Millbank Tower, Millbank, London SW1P 4QU or by telephoning Mr R. W. Insley on 01-211 5319. Comments on the draft are required by 24 September.

Post and phone delays: Pounc pounces

Standards of post and phone services are criticised in the Post Office Users National Council's report to parliament for 1978-79.

There were inordinate delays in installing new phones and repairing faults, the report states, and in the time taken for letters to be delivered, even over short distances. The report acknowledges that this poor performance was not entirely the Post Office's fault – bad weather and general industrial unrest during the winter took their toll. 'But undoubtedly the failure of management and staff to agree more flexible working arrangements and productivity improvements played its part.'

Chairman John Morgan said the year had seen a notable advance by the Post Office in customer relations. Customers were now better informed about their rights as telephone subscribers or users of the postal services as a result of the codes of practice agreed between Pounc and the Post Office. The codes, which explain to customers what to do when things go wrong and how to seek redress are, said Mr Morgan, a very worthwhile beginning to making the Post Office more mindful of its obligations to its customers and their needs.

Customers would also benefit from recommendations for improving the quality of the postal service made by Pounc in a report published in February and currently being implemented by the Post Office. One important recommendation calling for a return to two working days for delivery of second-class mail, as against three at present, had however been rejected.

During the year the Post Office responded positively to the council's long-standing desire to be consulted about its future plans and policies at an earlier stage.

Limited edition Mini 1100 special, lavishly equipped to commemorate the twentieth birthday of Britain's famous car.

Taxation of cars and petrol as benefits in kind

With the approval of Treasury ministers, the Inland Revenue has prepared a paper on the taxation of cars and petrol as benefits in kind, with a view to consultation with the motor industry and other interested bodies.

The paper covers the following topics:

The amount – and the timing of the introduction – of a realistic scale for car benefits. Ways in which the system of taxing car benefits could be improved.

Administrative problems which might be involved in the introduction of a specific charge on the provision of petrol and oil.

The possibility of abolishing the earnings threshold for the taxation of these benefits and of deducting tax at source in respect of them.

Views on changes in the car scales should be conveyed in writing by 19 October, and on the other matters raised in the paper by 31 December, to the Secretary, Inland Revenue, Room 46, New Wing, Somerset House, London WC2R 1LB. Copies of the paper can be obtained by application in writing or in person to the Public Inquiry Room at New Wing, Somerset House.

Inquiry on Gatwick's second terminal

A local inquiry into planning applications by the British Airports' Authority to build a second terminal and cargo/maintenance area at Gatwick airport will open on 27 November at Crawley, West Sussex.

Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, has appointed John Newey QC as the inquiry inspector. He will be assisted by Evelyn Haran and Group Captain John B. Veal acting respectively as assessors on the environment and aviation aspects.

The inquiry will be preceded by a preliminary meeting to enable the inspector to identify the main issues on which he considers the inquiry should concentrate and to indicate the documentation and further work on second terminal implications which he would expect to be presented at the inquiry.

The decision following the inquiry will be taken jointly by the secretaries of state for the environment and trade.

Official appointments

John Nott, Secretary of State for Trade, has appointed Shelagh Salter as chairman of the Welsh Consumer Council until 30 April, 1982. Mrs Salter has been a member of the council since it was formed in 1975.

Government sales

13-14 September 1979 – Miscellaneous

Location
Post House Hotel, Herbert Walker Avenue, Southampton.

Auctioneer
Austin and Wyatt (Dept L), 79 High Street, Fareham, Hants (0329 234211)

Stores lying at Southampton, Liphook, Farnborough and elsewhere including trailers; Various scrap metals; Electronic and electrical items; Machine tools and welding electrodes; Photographic equipment and binoculars; Garden equipment and various pulley blocks; Clothing and textiles; Household furniture and various miscellaneous items.

19 September 1979 – Miscellaneous

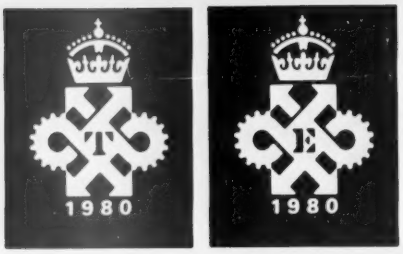
Location
Auctioneer's premises

Auctioneer
Woolland and Son and Manico (Dept L), Kinterbury House, St Andrew's Cross, Plymouth (0752 69292)

Stores lying at Plymouth, Exeter and elsewhere including Clothing and textiles; Vehicles, including a Bedford cargo truck; Vehicle spares and tyres; Machine tools and electrical items; Ammunition boxes (wood/metal) and various miscellaneous items.

Catalogue price 40p, postage 15p.

Catalogues, which give details of the lots, conditions of sale, viewing times etc, are available from the respective auctioneers from two weeks before and up to the day of the sale.



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To: The Secretary,
The Queen's Awards Office,
Williams National House,
11/13 Holborn Viaduct, London EC1A 1EL.

Name _____

Name of Company _____

Address _____

_____ TID2

Exports ☐ Technology ☐ Both ☐ (tick as appropriate)

Completed applications must be in by October 31st, 1979

WEMBLEY AUCTION SALES 1979

4 September

View Days:	Day preceding and morning of sale
Location:	Department of the Environment Property Services Agency Supplies Stores India Pavilion Exhibition Grounds Wembley, Middx. Tel. 01-903 2508
Description of Goods:	Miscellaneous office equipment and furniture etc. (Potential buyers are advised to refer to the official catalogue available from the auctioneers, price 20p)
Auctioneers:	Messrs Hollingsworth Westcombe House 56/58 Whitcomb Street Leicester Square London WC2H 7DR Tel. 01-839 1875

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New publications

The right tools for the job

Rapid technological developments and stringent economic requirements make it essential for the manager selecting new plant machinery to think carefully before making a final choice. In the past out-dated equipment might simply have been replaced by a new model, but today's manager 'must be aware of the many and varied facilities which are available, and he must be able to make use of these if and when their application is likely to be advantageous'. So says the president of the Institution of Production Engineers in his preface to the institution's recently published booklet 'The selection of machine tools'.

The average manager will probably already be aware of much of what the authors have to say on selection of equipment (or at least ought to be!). The book sets out lucidly the main problems that may be encountered and the vital points that must be taken into consideration before making a final choice, emphasising the need for a systematic approach. Such topics as methods of production, and company and market considerations are covered in detail, and for readers requiring further information on any specific aspect there are lists of references appended to each chapter.

It is a pity that with so useful a publication, the compilers neglected to include an idex, an omission that has been noted on several publications submitted for review on these pages recently.

The selection of machine tools, by F. Koenigsberger and A. E. Debarr. Institution of Production Engineers, Rochester House, 66 Little Ealing Lane, London W5 4XX. 1979. v, 69 pages; paperback £5.00 (£3.50 to members) (ISBN 0 85510 019 2).

Finance and the exporter

Following publication of the Bank of England's guide to financial services called 'Money for business (see *Trade and Industry* 23 June 1978, page 660), readers may be interested to learn of the appearance of a companion volume covering financial services available to the exporter. The guide entitled 'Money for exports' is available price £1.25 from the Economic Intelligence Department, Bank of England, London EC2R 8AH. (ISBN 0 90331216 6).

Polluters beware!

Control of pollution within the EEC is governed by a collection of instruments adopted by community institutions. Forcing the polluter to bear the costs of preventing and eliminating nuisances and taking into account the effects on the environment in the early stages of planning are the two fundamental principles at the base of community policy.

Author Stanley Johnson, formerly a senior official with the environmental and consumer protection service of the EEC commission and now a member of the European parliament claims that 'failure to heed these policies and legislation will have profound and costly consequences for industry and commerce'. It comes as no surprise therefore to find that this book provides an extensive survey of the relevant legislation as a source of reference for industries and organisations involved with pollution control. He brings a documentary approach to his discussion of the development of community policy and the current legislation and its implication in sections devoted to particular areas of pollution such as air, water, waste and chemicals. Annexes provide a guide to environmental protection terminology and there is a useful list of legislation passed and proposals under discussion with *Official Journal* references.

It should be noted that much of Mr Johnson's material is readily available from other published sources and for this reason this publication may appear somewhat expensive. But for those needing to know how to avoid penalties which at worst could lead to the exclusion of their product from the market, it is useful to find the information in a single volume.

The pollution control policy of the European communities, by Stanley P. Johnson. Graham and Trotman, 1979. ix 157 pages; paperback. £13.00. (ISBN 0 86010 136 3).

Business law: the principles

There are now many degree or diploma level courses which include the study of law as part of a more broadly based course covering such subjects as business studies, accountancy, commerce, or social sciences. Most legal textbooks, however, have been written for purely professional or law degree courses rather than for a wider audience. A new book from Brian Ball and Frank Rose attempts to plug the gap. Aimed specifically at those studying for professional examinations, it remains a useful introduction for students on the more traditional law courses. Its single volume encompasses both commercial law (agency, sale of goods, consumer credit, fair trading, negotiable instruments and insurance) and employment law, allowing the student to follow two major legal courses at once if he chooses.

The authors have set out to produce material which will develop the student's capacity for critical analysis, but have built in many practical examples. Their object is to emphasise the rationale and philosophy of the law, to reflect the consumer emphasis in the law, and to reflect social policy and they have tried to state the law as at 31 July 1978. The book is written in a clear and succinct style with headings, subheadings and notes to aid the student.

Principles of business law, by Brian Ball and Frank Rose. xxxii, 569 pages. Sweet and Maxwell. 1979; hardback £18.00 (ISBN 0 421 20720 5); paperback £9.85 (ISBN 0 421 20730 2).

Pitfalls of small business management

Commercially produced publications offering advice to the small businessman are not hard to find these days, but few of them come free of charge. One that does is a new booklet from business publishers Dun and Bradstreet.

Based on the results of a survey conducted by that company, it is aimed at anyone setting up or considering setting up his own business. Produced initially as an educational tool, its theme is to highlight the main pitfalls which have been encountered by existing small companies and examine how they might have been avoided. Ten main problems are considered including lack of capital, stock mismanagement, wrong locations and staffing problems. Such a brief summary will obviously not provide all the answers and readers will be aware of the many well-tried sources (including those of the Department of Industry) already in existence – but this small booklet may help to avoid some of the more obvious traps. If nothing else the cartoons (by courtesy of cartoonist Dickens) added to emphasise the message should make you smile!

The pitfalls of managing a small business – and how to avoid them. Manager of Public Affairs, Dun and Bradstreet Ltd, 16/32 Clifton Street, London EC2P 2LY. 1979. 28 pages; paperback, free.

Credit problems

Red tape

Wrong location

UK offers third world access to technology

The government is to consider the possibility of setting up a technology transfer centre in the UK to facilitate access by developing countries to the technology they need. This was put to the United Nations conference on science and technology for development (UNCSTD) by overseas development minister Neil Marten in Vienna on 22 August.

Favourable consideration

Mr Marten made it clear that Britain was not prepared to contribute to any new science and technology fund. However, if the developing countries requested a change in the priorities for existing aid in favour of R&D, Britain would give this favourable consideration. He said that Britain would be happy to see an increasing share of its bilateral and multilateral aid activities diverted to science and technology for development, if that was the wish of the recipient countries.

He pointed out later that aid to developing countries was rising by over 2 per cent this year over last. Given firm multilateral aid commitments most aid cuts would occur in the bilateral programme.

Everyday work

Britain did not favour setting up any new multilateral agencies for science and technology. Transfer of technology and science was a normal part of the everyday work of the UK's Overseas Development Administration.

Commenting at the conference on Britain's work in this field, Mr Marten said that the science and technology element in the UK's aid programme was one that changed as developing countries individually made known their changing needs. Britain relied very much on the feedback that it got from developing countries about the work that it was doing with them and about new opportunities for co-operation.

Concerned with people

Making a general observation on the draft recommendations for a programme of action before the conference, Mr Marten said, 'In our view the programme of action should be concerned primarily with people. We need in our world to harness the skills of engineers and scientists to the needs and opportunities of development in a way that will bring benefit to all groups in society. There are large resources of highly trained manpower in many countries – including many developing countries – that could be more fully harnessed to development needs.'

Portable billing system in Scottish trial

Trials are currently taking place in the South of Scotland Electricity Board Greenock district of a microprocessor-based billing system. It is using Plessey Microsystems Ltd's immediate billing system which the company has developed in collaboration with the Electricity Council.

Complete billing for electricity and gas utilities can be provided by two pieces of equipment, a portable billing machine and a 'host' computer. The portable machine, loaded from the computer with details of the calls to be made, is carried on his round by the meter reader. With the meter reading keyed in the machine can issue a bill on the spot or produce an estimated account if necessary.

Control of the portable machine is maintained by a microprocessor, enabling different modes of operation to be programmed. A magnetic bubble memory stores both details of the day's work, including previous readings and information about each transaction. The bills are printed by a specially developed thermal printer. At the end of the day the contents of the memory are transferred to the host computer for permanent storage.

In the Greenock trial, customers are not being presented with their bills direct from the reader's machine. The transactions stored in the machine are being compared with the information collected by the normal method and customers are billed in the usual way. At this stage, over a month into the trial, the Scottish board reports that the new equipment is performing well.

Computer service expands in north west

The expansion of a Manchester-based finance and accounting computer systems service is now operational with orders topping £200,000. It is the result of the formation of a new company, Gamma Fars, following the merger into the 10-company computer group Gamma Associates of Fars Computer Services in February.

Software entrepreneurs launched Fars Computer Services in 1977, offering a computerised fixed asset register system (Fars) and a new financial modelling and reporting language (Finapl). This special expertise is now supported by Gamma's management, technical and financial resources, giving the entrepreneural venture additional credibility.

Apart from making Fars and Finapl systems more widely available throughout the UK, the merger provides a software base to support the installation of Gamma mini and mainframe computer systems in the north west. Headquartered at St Andrews House, Portland Street, Manchester (tel. 061-236 1933), Gamma Fars has a staff of 20 including 12 software specialists.

Fars is a state of the art computer system designed to handle all aspects of modern assets management. In particular the requirements of current cost accounting (CCA) are embodied within the system. At present, the proposed CCA standard, ED24, is built into the system but any standard eventually adopted can be accommodated.

Time-sharing mode

The system is designed to run in a time-sharing mode with access to the computer and its files being made through typewriter-like terminals. The system maintains records of a company's assets integrating full CCA procedures with a range of depreciation techniques. Ad hoc reports in response to requests for information from management may be produced at any time, day or night. It also maintains historical depreciation figures in parallel with the CCA values and these can be dropped when the adoption of full CCA is taken.

Finapl will handle a wide range of applications including cash management, balance sheet, profit and loss statements, variance reporting, inflation accounting, sales reporting and analysis, capital investment appraisal, budget preparation and review, once-off investigations, and consolidation of budgets and reports.

The system was designed and written by corporate and financial planning experts employed by Fars with a sound basis in computing rather than the other way round. This means that Finapl offers users the benefit of use of other financial systems and first hand knowledge of what financial managers need and want.

Finapl can be accessed on a bureau basis via a

timesharing terminal. It is also already available to users of DEC and IBM mainframes and mini and micro computers, and the machine base is currently being extended. Written in APL language, Finapl users require no previous computer knowledge. The system is flexible and allows existing reports to be altered or enhanced with the same ease or a new system can be created.

NI contributes seminar to energy conservation month

As its contribution to the International Energy Agency's international energy conservation month in October the Northern Ireland Department of Commerce is holding a one-day seminar 'Energy saving in the textile industry' on 23 October. The Department of Industry and the Shirley Institute are also involved in the organisation of this seminar.

The textile industry covers a major portion of the industry spectrum of Northern Ireland. The province is today a major centre for the manufacture of man-made fibres. Much of the industry is built on processes and procedures established in the days when energy seemed to be plentiful and cheap.

This symposium is designed to draw the attention of the industry to the latest information on where energy is wasted and to show how it may be conserved. It will be a repeat of the successful meering organised by the Shirley Institute, Manchester, earlier this year.

Opening the proceedings will be a speaker from the Department of Energy. Other contributions will include Professor R. Freytag of the Centre de Researches Textiles de Mullhouse, France, and staff of the Shirley Institute in Manchester.

Further information may be obtained from Mr J. S. Moore, Department of Commerce, Industrial Science Division, 17 Antrim Road, Lisburn, Co Antrim BT28 3AL, tel. 5161.

Have you a good industrial news picture?

Pictures are published in *Trade and Industry* each week showing developments in British industry. If your company has introduced an interesting new product, if you have received an award, if you have developed a novel manufacturing process, if you have produced the biggest or smallest or heaviest or (you feel) the best designed product, you are welcome to send us a photograph with a short news story. Contributions should be sent promptly – while the subject is still newsworthy – to the Editor, *Trade and Industry*, Eleventh Floor, Millbank Tower, Millbank, London SW1P 4QU.

An 'exhilarating' ride to place calibration equipment inside the top of the sphere.

R&D activities in old spheres

Microelectronic circuits in control and computing equipment, due to the low power levels employed, are particularly susceptible to radio and microwave interference. An electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) R&D programme being undertaken by the Department of Industry's National Physical Laboratory is making use of two very large redundant hollow-steel spheres, previously used in aerodynamics research.

The EMC programme required the laboratory to devise ways of subjecting potentially sensitive equipment to standard levels of radiation and measure leakage signals from all kinds of electrical apparatus. This work not only ensures compatibility of equipment but checks that individual items meet the appropriate EMC specifications which are appearing in EEC directives.

The spheres attracted the attention of the laboratory's division of electrical science because they offer a continuous metal screen of a shape which, if truly spherical, is very suitable for a standard electromagnetic environment. This they proved to be after detailed electrical resonance analysis.

The programme involves obtaining access through removable covers on top of the spheres, 15 m high in the case of the largest, to place test equipment inside.

The spheres, of 12 mm thick steel, were built originally in the 1950s as large vacuum vessels. Pre-evacuated, they were used to drain off rapidly the efflux from high-speed wind tunnels.

UK text processing up with the field

The UK computing industry is not so far behind its overseas competitors in text processing technology. This is apparent from the recently completed first stage of a study being carried out for the Department of Industry. Prepared by members of the Computing Services Association (CSA), this stage was funded by £45,000 from the department.

The study is intended to assist with the establishment of the UK computing industry in the area of office automation. The initial stage report provides one of the most comprehensive assessments of current technology in text processing. It suggests that, providing UK manufacturers move quickly they will be in a good position to take an equal initiative with their overseas competitors in this field.

A further stage of the study has received backing and partial funding from the department. This stage is a multi-client programme of consultancy work over a period of five to six months which is valued at approximately £250,000. A detailed strategy for office automation and text processing is to be prepared for each client using the methodologies and research of the first stage study and the pooled experience of the CSA consortium team.

The 10 client organisations that have been invited to participate represent a broad cross-section of industry with a wide and varying range of likely text system requirements. They include manufacturers of volume cars, food, and engineering; finance and insurance companies; a public utility and a service organisation.

The initial stage report will be made available to members of the CSA and other organisations participating in later stages of the study.

The CSA consortium team involved in the study has developed a methodology which when blended with research in the technology will provide a very powerful tool for identifying user system requirements.

Members of the CSA forming the study consortium included Arthur Anderson and Co, Communication Studies and Planning, Logica VTS, Pactel, Peat Marwick Mitchell and Co, P-E Consulting Group and Langton Information Systems, which supplied the project management.

Air separators handle materials without clogging

Mechanical air separators produced by Sturtevant Engineering Products Ltd, Denton, Manchester, can screen a wide variety of materials without the clogging and other problems usually associated with vibrating-screen systems. Another major advantage is that the separators tend to occupy less floorspace than screens. To obtain a throughput of about 5 tonne/hour at a particle size of 150 micrometres a floor area of only 2.3 m^2 would be required for a separator as against 14 m^2 for conventional screening equipment. The separator can also function without its outer cone so that it may be directly mounted on a hopper or bunker thus saving installation costs.

Separators can handle materials in particle sizes from 500 micrometres down to 40 micrometres and can deal with such substances as hydrated lime, cement, grain, asbestos, bauxite, silica, soda ash, plaster, potash, chalk, graphite, sodium bicarbonate and electrolytic manganese.

Separators are offered in diameters from 915 mm to 7.3 m with motors varying in power from 1½ to 3¾ kW (2 to 5 hp) to 150 to 200 kW (200 to 270 hp).

Further information: circle 585

Overhead crane being used to lower the base cone of a large-diameter Sturtevant mechanical air separator on to the motor housing.

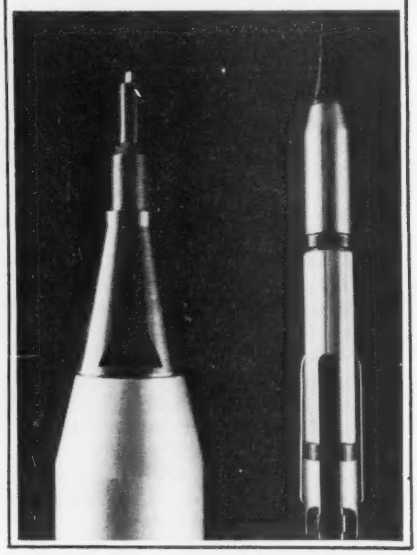
Freepost reader service

For further information on items in this section, circle the corresponding number on the reader services page near the end of the magazine.

Micro screwdriver tips

Standard Pneumatic Motor Co has introduced a 'micro' facility which enables the 26 series screwdriver to handle tips for screws less than 1 mm in diameter. This means that the miniature range of screwdrivers can now be used in such applications as watch and clock, calculators and miniature electronic applications.

Further information: circle 586



ECG monitor with chart recorder

Cambridge Medical Instruments has produced a new version of the Camtrace single-channel ECG monitor with the added facility of a built-in thermal chart recorder for hard copy ECG print out.

The monitor section includes non-fade display, freezing capability and digital display of heartrate with visual and audible alarms. The built-in recorder can be operated by manual selection or automatically triggered by the ratemeter alarms.

The recorded ECG waveform may be derived either direct from the monitor preamplifier (ie in real time) or from the digital store (giving a dalay of up to four seconds).

Further information: circle 587

Safety device cuts explosion risks

A device has been introduced by Lucas Electrical Ltd, Birmingham, to minimise the risk of vehicles carrying flammable liquids or gases exploding if a crash occurs. The remote 'battery master switch', enables the driver to isolate his vehicle's electrics instantly by pushing a switch mounted in his cab which operates a solenoid inside the main battery switch.

The device is constructed from a specially formulated dough moulding compound which has high electrical resistance, is self-extinguishing and is highly resistant to attack by water, salt spray and chemicals.

The switch itself can handle a high current capacity from its normal working current of 150 A to an overload condition of 2500 A. Contacts are provided for earth checking systems and an inbuilt barrier device will allow the tachograph to operate with the switch in the off position. The switch is designed for daily use, loading or unloading, and for all dangerous goods and public service vehicles. It can be operated manually by rotating the T bar handle or switched off electrically by the remote button in the cab. Alternator field isolation is provided by separate contacts which open prior to the double pole main battery contacts.

Further information: circle 588

Digital flow computer

Instromet series 780 digital flow computer, introduced by KDG Instruments, computes totalised flow and flow rate of gas in mass or volume units at base conditions of pressure and temperature. Any one of eight separate flow equations can be computed. Also the compressibility factor (Z) of the gas can be calculated from AGA NX-19 equations modified to enable the compressibility factor to be directly calculated to a base of zero absolute pressure. A notable feature is the capability to enter pressure and temperature base conditions to which the corrected flow is to be computed.

The computer accepts inputs either from a turbine meter or a differential pressure transmitter measuring across an orifice plate with transmitters for absolute pressure, density, specific gravity and temperature measurement, as required. Preset input values may, alternatively, be used for density and specific gravity.

Data is entered into the computer memory via the front panel keyboard; two adjacent eight-position data entry switches are provided for the selection of data relevant to the flow equation being computed and the ranges of the transmitters used with the computer. Data entered is indicated on a six-digit display which also provides indication of density, specific gravity, static pressure, temperature, differential pressure, turbine meter frequency, computed gas flow and compressibility factor.

In addition to the single unit version of the computer, a version comprising two separate units has been developed to meet maximum security requirements. The latter comprises a portable data programmer, incorporating all data entry controls and displays which can be connected to the 'blind' front panel of the computer for the period of data entry or data display.

Further information: circle 589

Committee examines technical barriers discrimination

There is growing concern in the community about the way in which some member states appear to be using approvals and certification procedures to discriminate against products from other member states. To investigate this problem a committee of senior officials from member states has been set up by Mr F. Braun, the European commission's Director-General for the Internal Market and Industrial Affairs. Evidence has been invited on the existence or otherwise of such practices.

The UK is anxious to be fully involved in the inquiry since UK manufacturers suffer in this way. Member states are being asked to submit examples of difficulties encountered in exporting their products to other member states and the Department of Trade for its submission wants substantive evidence from UK manufacturers (in terms of actual examples) of this type of discrimination.

The kind of evidence being looked for, is where a UK manufacturer exporting to another member state encounters unreasonable difficulties in complying with legal or commercial requirements before his product is accepted in the market. For such evidence to have value it must be possible to demonstrate that the UK manufacturer is being discriminated against, compared with his competitor in the importing member state. Any member state is entitled to have its own mandatory requirements regarding design and approval and certification (unless the products is covered by an EEC directive). It is the use of such procedures in a discriminatory way that concerns this inquiry.

To compile the UK submission evidence is needed in as much detail as possible of actual cases. Details of particular cases will not be divulged to the commission, but will be used in compiling the illustrative examples.

The evidence needs to be submitted to the commission by mid-October and the Department of Trade, which is co-ordinating this survey, would be grateful therefore to have any information by the end of September to Eric E. Williams, MWS1, Department of Trade, Room 2802, Millbank Tower, Millbank, London SW1P 4QU, tel. 01-211 3099.

Anti-dumping cases

Cassette heads/saccharin

The European commission has announced the opening of two new anti-dumping investigations:

1 Saccharin and its salts originating in China, Japan and USA, (Nimexe code 29.26-11); and

2 Stereo-cassette tape heads originating in Japan, (Nimexe Code 92.13–18).

Interested parties are advised to submit their views in writing to the Commission of the European Communities, Directorate-General for External Relations, 200 rue de la Loi, B-1049 Brussels by 14 September 1979.

It would be helpful if copies of all representations to the commission could also be sent to the Department of Trade's anti-dumping unit, Room 444, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET.

The full text of the notice has been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* C207, 17 August.

Mechanical alarm clocks

An anti-dumping investigation into imports of mechanical alarm clocks, 9104-5600, 9104-5800, 9102-9100, originating in China, German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, USSR and Hong Kong, has been opened by the European commission.

Those interested may make their views known by writing to the Commission of the European Communities, Directorate-General for External Relations, 200 rue de la Loi, B-1049 Brussels and sending a copy to the Department of Trade's Anti-Dumping Unit, General Division, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET.

The closing date for receipt of submission is 22 September 1979.

The full text of the commission's announcement was published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* C212, 24 August.

Investigation closed

The European commission has announced the closure of the anti-dumping anti-subsidies investigation into unalloyed wrought titanium originating in Japan.

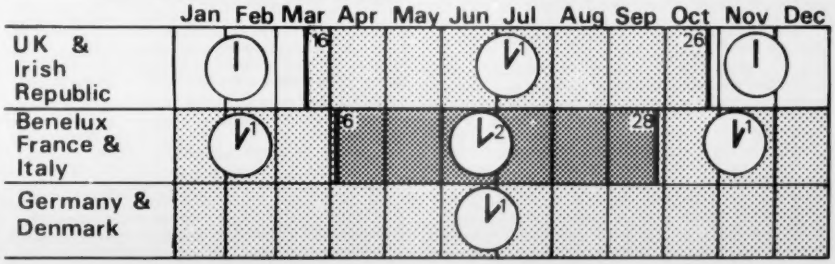
The commission, having regard to development of the situation, considers the introduction of defensive measures unnecessary at present. The full text of the announcement was published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* C207, 17 August.

Summer time for 1980

Next year all members of the community, except Germany and Denmark, will be applying summer time. Although the periods have not yet been aligned, the Benelux countries, France and Italy have agreed to start their summer time on the same date. The times are as follows: UK and Irish Republic 16 March 1980 (02.00 hours) to 26 October 1980 (03.00 hours); Benelux, France and Italy 6 April 1980 (01.00 hours) to 28 September 1980 (02.00 hours).

Whereas the UK and Irish Republic adopt Greenwich mean time (GMT) in winter and GMT + 1 in summer, the rest of the community works to GMT + 1 (Central European Time) in winter and, except Germany and Denmark, GMT + 2 in summer. Denmark will be introducing summer time in April 1981.

The European commission aims to synchronise the change to and from summer time to overcome the problems created by non-alignment. A draft directive to the council is still under consideration by the UK government and other member states.



More community news

Information on European community matters and about member states can often be found in other sections of *Trade and Industry*. For this week's additional news, turn to the following pages:

Home news

Electricity industry to spend £785 million, 421

Overseas trade news

Over 170 companies to exhibit at German sports fair, 433

UK trade by mode of transport, 435

Country data

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Statistics

Foreign arrivals in the UK, 449

Registrations of British, foreign and community films, 445

Lords' committee reviews EMS

A report from the House of Lords select committee on the European communities on the working of the European monetary system has concluded that as long as the mark maintains its position as a 'refuge' currency there is a risk of the EMS arrangements being strained whenever the dollar is under pressure.

The report, published on 22 August, noted the intitial strength of traditionally weak currencies such as the lira and Danish kroner (and sterling, although sterling is not in the exchange rate mechanism), and the subsequent re-emergence of the traditional pattern of a strong deutschemark.

The committee carried out its investigations during July, when the system had been in operation for only four months, and its report recognised that a full inquiry into the EMS would be premature. Nevertheless, it reviewed developments within the system to date.

Proposed directive introduces dangerous substances' notification

A directive amending for the sixth time the EEC council directive (67/548/EEC) on the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances is expected to be adopted by the council of ministers in the near future.

The directive which includes amendments to the classification, packaging and labelling requirements of the original directive also, significantly, introduces a notification procedure for substances new to the community market, so that the potential risks of such substances to man and the environment can be adequately evaluated and their effects controlled.

It is thought that the directive will need to be implemented in member states in the second half of 1981, though the requirements for provisional labelling would not take effect for a further two years.

Notification of a new substance is to be made to a competent authority in one member state and is then valid for the whole community. With some exceptions, the directive will require the notification of all new substances to be placed on the market with the provision of a comprehensive dossier of information for those substances to be marketed in quantities of one tonne or more per annum. For substances placed on the market in quantities less than one tonne per annum, only a limited amount of information will be generally required mainly relating to identity particulars, labelling data and the quantity produced. An inventory of substances already on the community market will be drawn up to facilitate application of the notification procedure.

Apart from the notification procedure, the most significant amendment concerns the packaging and provisional labelling of all dangerous substances not yet given specific labelling requirements in the original directive as last amended. Criteria and guidance for provisional labelling will be also included.

Consultative documents

Consultative documents including draft regulations on the notification procedure and the modified packaging and labelling provisions will be issued by the Health and Safety Commission.

New legislation

The legislation listed below has been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* as indicated against each item. The *Official Journal* is published in English and copies should be obtained from HMSO. Information about the items listed, in so far as other member states' requirements are concerned, is available to British exporters from Department of Trade, Exports Services and Promotions Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU, tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 7174/482/408.

Common agricultural policy

The texts of the following regulations and directives which affect the various agricultural sectors in the EEC have been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*:

General. Directive 79/692/EEC amending directives 66/401/EEC, 66/402/EEC, 70/458/EEC and 70/457/EEC on the marketing of fodder plant seed, cereal seed and vegetable seed and on the common catalogue of varieties of agricultural plant species (*Official Journal* L205, 13 August 1979).

Wine. Regulation (EEC) 1741/79 amending regulation (EEC) 1608/76 laying down detailed rules for the description and presentation of wines and grape musts (*Official Journal* L200, 8 August 1979).

Regulation (EEC) 1784/79 laying down for the wine-growing year 1979/80 detailed rules governing the distillation of wines produced from table grapes (*Official Journal* L203, 11 August 1979).

Oils, fats and oilseeds. Corrigendum. The *Official Journal of the European Comunities* L200, 8 August 1979, contains the following correction to regulation (EEC) 1294/79 published in the *Official Journal* L162, 30 June 1979, fixing the target prices and basic intervention prices for colza and rape seed and sunflower seed for the 1979/80 marketing year:

Page 13, point (b) of article 1:
for: '38.50'
read: '38.51'.

Regulation (EEC) 1794/79 amending article 3 of regulation (EEC) 154/75 as regards the financing of the register of olive cultivation (*Official Journal* L206, 14 August 1979).

Regulation (EEC) 1795/79 laying down general rules for the granting of additional aid for castor seeds (*Official Journal* L206, 14 August 1979).

Animal feedingstuffs. Directive 79/553/EEC amending the annexes to directive 70/524/EEC concerning additives in feedingstuffs (*Official Journal* L148, 16 June 1979).

Directive 79/697/EEC amending the annexes to directive 70/524/EEC concerning additives in feedingstuffs (*Official Journal* L207, 15 August 1979).

Milk and milk products. Regulation (EEC) 1768/79 amending article 2(1) of regulation (EEC) 1269/79 on the marketing of reduced-price butter for direct consumption. In article 2(1) as regards scheme B, the expressions '90 Ecu per 100 kilograms' are replaced, in the two indents, by the expressions '90 Ecu minimum and 150 Ecu maximum per 100 kilograms' (*Official Journal* L203, 11 August 1979).

Regulation (EEC) 1785/79 on the temporary marketing during the 1979/80 milk year of reduced-price butter for direct consumption in the community (*Official Journal* L203, 11 August 1979).

Regulation (EEC) 1786/79 laying down rules for applying the general subsidy granted in respect of butter intended for direct consumption in the community under scheme A in regulation (EEC) 1269/79 (*Official Journal* L203, 11 August 1979).

Regulation (EEC) 1799/79 amending article 12 of regulation (EEC) 1391/78 and deleting article 2 of regulation (EEC) 2962/78 concerning the rules for the application of the system of premiums for the non-marketing of milk and milk products and for the conversion of dairy herds (*Official Journal* L206, 14 August 1979).

Cereals and rice. Regulation (EEC) 1772/79 determining the rice intervention centres other than Vercelli for the 1979/80 marketing year (*Official Journal* L203, 11 August 1979).

Regulation (EEC) 1774/79 determining the threshold prices for rice for the 1979/80 marketing year (*Official Journal* L203, 11 August 1979).

Regulation (EEC) 1840/79 amending in respect of the UK, the annex to regulation (EEC) 1501/77 determining the intervention centres for cereals (*Official Journal* L209, 18 August 1979).

Fruit and vegetables. Regulation (EEC) 1810/79 establishing the standard average values for customs purposes of citrus fruits and apples and pears (*Official Journal* L207, 15 August 1979).

Harmonisation of legislation

Food standards – jams. *Trade and Industry*, 10 August, page 302, contained a notice about a directive adopted on 24 July on the approximation of the laws of the member states relating to fruit jams, jellies and marmalades and chestnut puree. The text of the directive 79/693/EEC has been published in *Official Journal* L205, 13 August 1979, copies of which can be obtained from HMSO price 60p plus postage.

Customs procedures. *Trade and Industry*, 13 July, page 302, contained a notice about a proposed directive on the harmonisation of procedures for the release of goods for free circulation. This was adopted by the council on 24 July and published, as directive 79/695/EEC, in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* L205, 13 August 1979, copies of which can be obtained from HMSO, 60p plus postage.

Wheeled agricultural and forestry tractors. The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L205, 13 August 1979, contains the text of directive 79/694/EEC amending directive 74/150/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the member states relating to the type-approval of wheeled agricultural or forestry tractors.

Further information: Department of Industry, Vehicle Division, Ashdown House, 123 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6RB, tel. 01-212 8799. Copies of the *Official Journal* may be obtained from HMSO, 60p plus postage.

Imports from non-member states

The texts of the following decisions which authorise the relevant member states to refuse entry to the specific goods have been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*. The decisions relate to varying periods; full details are set out in the relevant decisions.

(*Official Journal* L207, 15 August 1979.)

Decision 79/698/EEC authorising Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands not to apply community treatment to women's, girls' and infants' woven overcoats, raincoats and other coats, cloaks and capes, jackets and blazers, other than garments of category 15 A, of wool, of cotton or of man-made textile fibres, falling within subheading ex 61.02 B of the common customs tariff (Nimexe codes 61.02-31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 39, 40) (category 15 B), originating in Romania and in free circulation in the other member states.

Decision 79/699/EEC authorising Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands not to apply community treatment to women's, girls' and infants' woven overcoats, raincoats and other coats, cloaks and capes, jackets and blazers, other than garments of category 15 A, of wool, of cotton or of man-made textile fibres, falling within subheading ex 61.02 B of the common customs tariff (Nimexe codes 61.02-31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 39, 40) (category 15 B), originating in Yugoslavia and in free circulation in the other member states.

Decision 79/704/EEC authorising Ireland not to apply community treatment to shirts, T-shirts, lightweight fine knit roll, polo or turtle-necked jumpers and pullovers, undervests and the like, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberised, other than babies' garments, of cotton or synthetic textile fibres; T-shirts and lightweight fine knit roll, polo or turtle-necked jumpers and pullovers of regenerated textile fibres, falling within heading ex 60.04 of the common customs tariff (Nimexe codes 60.04-01, 05, 13, 18, 28, 29, 30, 41, 50, 58) (category 4), originating in India and in free circulation in the other member states.

(*Official Journal* L209, 18 August 1979.)

Decision 79/708/EEC authorising France not to apply community treatment to men's and boys' woven overcoats, raincoats and other coats, cloaks and capes, other than those of category 14 A, of wool, cotton or man-made textile fibres, falling within heading ex 61.01 of the common customs tariff (Nimexe codes 61.01-41, 42, 44, 46, 47) (category 14 B), originating in Romania and in free circulation in the other member states.

Decision 79/712/EEC authorising the UK not to apply community treatment to woven fabrics of synthetic fibres (discontinuous or waste) other than narrow woven fabrics, pile fabrics (including terry fabrics) and chenille fabrics, falling within subheading 56.07 A, of the common customs tariff (Nimexe codes 56.07-01, 04, 05, 07, 08, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 21, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 32, 33, 34, 36) (category 3), originating in South Korea and in free circulation in the other member states.

Decision 79/713/EEC authorising France not to apply community treatment to receivers, whether or not incorporating sound recorders or reproducers, falling within subheading 85.15 A ex III of the common customs tariff, originating in Hong Kong and in free circulation in the other member states.

Decision 79/716/EEC authorising Denmark not to apply community treatment to tents, falling within heading ex 62.04 of the common customs tariff (Nimexe codes 62.04-23, 73) (category 91), originating in South Korea and in free circulation in the other member states.

Decision 79/717/EEC authorising the UK not to apply community treatment to men's and boys' woven industrial and occupational clothing; women's, girls' and infants' woven aprons, smock overalls and other industrial clothing (whether or not also suitable for domestic use), of wool, cotton or man-made textile fibres, falling within headings ex 61.01 and ex 61.02 B of the common customs tariff (Nimexe codes 61.01-13, 15, 17, 19; 61.02-12, 14) (category 76), originating in Bulgaria and in free circulation in the other member states.

Decision 79/718/EEC authorising Germany to permit temporarily the marketing of seed not complying with the requirements of council directive 69/208/EEC.

Corrigendum. The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L207, 15 August 1979, contains the following correction to directive 79/685/EEC published in the *Official Journal* L201, 9 August 1979, authorising France not to apply community treatment to tableware and other articles of a kind commonly used for domestic or toilet purposes, of porcelain or china, of earthenware, or of other kinds of pottery, falling within heading 69.11 and subheading 69.12 C of the common customs tariff, originating in Japan and in free circulation in the other member states:

Title, second recital and article 1:
for: 'subheading 69.12 C'.
read: 'subheading 69.12 C and D'.

Overseas trade news

Thai Airbus and Yugoslav tyre factory loans backed by ECGD

The repayment and funding of a $11.5 million loan which Midland Bank has made available to Thai Airways International, Thailand, is being guaranteed by the Export Credits Guarantee Department. The loan will help finance the UK portion of a contract won by Airbus Industrie, the European aerospace consortium, for two A300 aircraft. This brings Thai Airways International's total Airbus fleet to eight.

This is the second ECGD-guaranteed loan in support of an Airbus Industrie contract since the UK rejoined the consortium. The loan represents 20 per cent of the officially supported credit finance for the contract. The bulk of the finance is being supported by the export credit insurance organisations in France (Coface) and West Germany (Hermes).

The first ECGD guaranteed loan in support of an Airbus Industrie contract – for two A300 aircraft for Brazil – was concluded in May this year. Finance for that loan was also made available by Midland Bank.

The first aircraft has been delivered and the second is due for delivery in September.

Tyre factory

A loan to help finance a contract awarded to Dunlop by Gumarsko-Hemijska of Yugoslavia is also being backed by the Export Credits Guarantee Department. The loan of $14.5 million had been made available by Samuel Montagu to Udruzena Kosovska Banka of Yugoslavia.

Under the contract Dunlop is supplying technical and engineering know-how in connection with a project to build a factory to produce 54 000 earthmoving tyres a year. The estimated cost of the factory at Suva Reka in the Kosovo area of Yugoslavia is $230 million.

Over 170 British companies to exhibit at German sports fair

Britain will again be the largest exhibitor, apart from the host country, at the Cologne international trade fair of sport goods, camping equipment and garden furniture (Spoga) being held from 22 to 25 September. Over 170 companies will take part in three joint ventures arranged by the British Overseas Trade Board in association with the British Sports and Allied Industries Federation, the Camping Trade Association and the Leisure and Outdoor Furniture Association.

UK hammocks are at Spoga.

The sports goods on show at Spoga, will include football and gymnastic equipment, saddlery, trampolines, leg exercisers, darts, sportswear of all types and everything for the canoeist, golfer, angler, hiker and camper.

England football international Kevin Keegan, currently playing for German football league champions SV Hamburg, will be appearing on the Mitre stand on the British joint venture during the event.

The British display in the garden furniture section will feature glazed geodetic shaped solar domes which can be used as greenhouses and sun lounges, teak and aluminium furniture, adjustable self assembly furniture, hammocks, sunbeds and parasols.

Change in embassy telex number

The Commercial Department of the British Embassy, Moscow, has been informed by the Soviet authorities that a change in the embassy's telex number will occur 'at the beginning of 1980'. The current telex number 7341 will be replaced by 413341. The answer back code will also change from PRODROME SU to BEMOS SU.

Birmingham chamber tracks opportunities in US

Birmingham's chamber of industry and commerce is sponsoring two events in the near future to encourage British companies to investigate the excellent business opportunities in north America.

On 18 September, the chamber's north America section is promoting the eighth in its series of meetings for new exporters. Delegates will be advised by experienced exporters and buyers on how to penetrate the rich north American market. Following the formal presentation by the speakers, the meeting will take the form of a workshop where smaller groups of delegates will be able to discuss their own problems with the speakers and with other delegates in their own fields of business.

This meeting will be followed by a scatter mission to the United States based on Atlanta. The mission will be from 2 to 9 February 1980 and apart from the obligation to be in Atlanta on 4 February, members may spend the rest of the week anywhere in the United States. Cut-off date for applications is 1 October.

Further details of both events are available from Bryan Carnes, Birmingham Chamber of Industry and Commerce, 75 Harborne Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 3DH, tel. 021-454 6171, ext. 206.

FTA runs shipping and documentation course

For the first time the Freight Transport Association is running a residential training course on shipping and export documentation this autumn. This new course is added to the programme following the British Shippers Council becoming part of the FTA on 1 January this year. It will be held from 6 to 9 November at FTA's new management training centre at Wadhurst, Tunbridge Wells. Participation in the course is limited to FTA members.

The aim of this course is to provide relevant information about the export/import shipping functions within companies. It is designed for those personnel who have direct day-to-day responsibilities for the preparation of the necessary documentation to ensure the smooth transit of a consignment. Further, it seeks to give an insight into the current developments in the whole transport field.

Course coverage

The course covers all the major aspects of documentation required to export goods by sea, air, road and rail and in addition considers the developments and prospects for each of the four modes of transport in so far as they effect the shipper and his distribution methods.

Further details are available from FTA, Hermes House, St John's Road, Tunbridge Wells, Kent TN4 9UZ, tel. 0892 26171.

Bristol chamber plans Hong Kong mission

Bristol's chamber of commerce is sponsoring a trade mission to Hong Kong from 24 March to 1 April 1980 in collaboration with the British Overseas Trade Board, following three successful missions to south-east Asia in recent years.

Hong Kong has a close affinity with the United Kingdom, the chamber says – the links are traditional and the goodwill extensive. The Hong Kong economy is booming and the volume of its trade enormous in relation to the size of the colony. It is a major market in its own right for both consumer and capital goods and is a prominent shop window for the whole region.

The chamber points out that the recent emergence of China on the world economic scene is likely to increase substantially the importance of Hong Kong as a market, and financial centre.

South-west businessmen visiting Hong Kong with the Bristol chamber mission will be free either before or after the mission to visit South Korea, Japan and other markets in south-east Asia.

Details

Details can be obtained from the Overseas Trade Department, Bristol Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Shipping, 16 Clifton Park, Bristol BS8 3BY tel. Bristol (0272) 37081.

Trade secretary to visit US west coast on Pacific trip

Trade secretary John Nott will visit Australia, New Zealand, Fiji and the west coast of the United States in September for talks on trade and economic matters. This is Mr Nott's first major overseas tour since his appointment. It is also the first visit by a senior British trade minister to Australia and New Zealand for several years.

On the United States' west coast Mr Nott will make a major speech to the British American Chamber of Commerce in Los Angeles. He will also visit the Fairchild semi-conductor plant in 'Silicon Valley' near San Francisco and the Lockheed TriStar production line at Palmdale to assess at first hand the opportunities for UK-United States co-operation in advanced technology.

Australasia

In Australia and New Zealand and also in Fiji he will meet senior ministers and other leading politicians and prominent figures in industrial and commercial institutions as well as local importers of British goods.

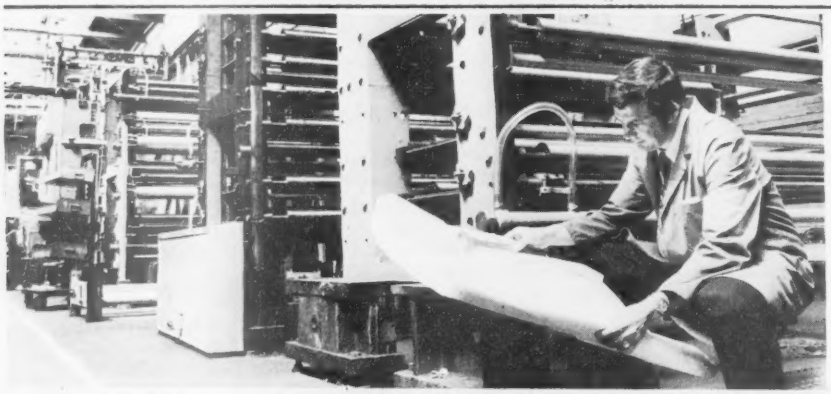
Builder's report available

A report of the Building Materials Export Group sales mission to Saudi Arabia held in March 1979 is now available to non-BMEG members at £10 per copy, including postage. Copies can be obtained from BMEG, 26 Store Street, London WC1E 7BT, tel. 01-636 6920.

Bangladesh taxation agreement

A double taxation convention between the UK and Bangladesh was signed in Dacca on 8 August.

The text of this convention, which is subject to approval by the House of Commons, will be published in due course as a schedule to a draft order in council.



Printing press for Canada

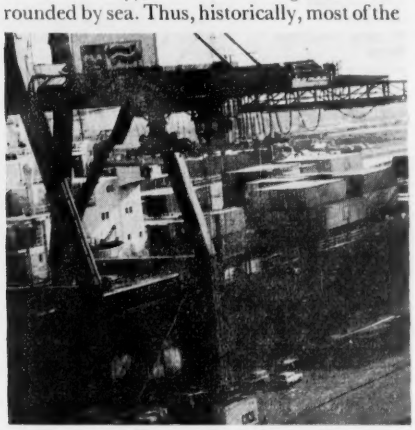
Final checks on a 2000 tonne Goss Metro offset press before being shipped to Edmonton, Canada. A total of 500 cases are being used to transport the press by W. Wingate and Johnston (Northern) Ltd. When fully erected the press will be 100 yards long and capable of producing 70 000 newspapers per hour. Wingate and Johnston is also co-ordinating the movement of the press's computerised control system which will be protected during its 2400-mile journey from Pennsylvania to Edmonton on air-cushioned vehicles.

THE KOREAN TOY SHOW
6-7TH SEPTEMBER 1979
SIX KOREAN MAIN TOY MANUFACTURERS WILL BE FEATURING:
* STUFFED TOYS * ELECTRONIC TOYS *
REMOTE CONTROL CARS * DOLLS * PLASTIC TOYS
THIS IS YOUR CHANCE TO NEGOTIATE PRICES AND DELIVERY SCHEDULES FACE TO FACE WITH THE MANUFACTURERS
KOREA TRADE CENTRE
16/21 SACKVILLE STREET
LONDON W1X 1DE.TEL 01-439 0501

UK TRADE BY MODE OF TRANSPORT

This article, the first of a planned annual series, describes the relative importance of the different modes of transport used in the movement of the external trade of the United Kingdom. It supersedes the annual article 'United Kingdom trade by air', and complements the annual article 'Nationality of vessels in UK seaborne trade', published this year in *Trade and Industry*, 6 July.

With the exception of the land boundary between the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland (referred to in this article as the Irish land boundary), the United Kingdom is surrounded by sea. Thus, historically, most of the trade of the United Kingdom has been carried by the merchant shipping fleets of the world, and principally by the UK merchant fleet. To a large extent this is still true, with about three-quarters of UK trade carried by sea in 1978, and one-third in UK registered ships, in value terms. Within this seaborne trade the types of carrier ship are changing, with container ships and roll on/roll off vessels becoming more important relative to the traditional general cargo vessel. Another gradual change taking place is the increasing proportion of trade being carried by air.



Tables 1 and 2 show, for each of the years to-date since 1970, the value of UK imports and exports carried by sea, air and other modes (the coverage of this last category is described in the footnote to the tables), and percentage share according to the mode. The tables demonstrate the predominance of sea transport in the carriage of UK trade and the increase in the share of trade carried by air, particularly for exports. The share of imports carried by air has increased more slowly, with the sharp rise in oil prices in 1974 increasing the value of imports by sea and producing a drop in that year of the air share of trade. For an explanation of the sharp increase in the air share of trade in 1978, see the footnote to tables 1 and 2.

The most important of the individual modes making up 'other' in tables 1 and 2 (see footnote to those tables) are 'Irish land boundary' and 'ships, boats and continental shelf production platforms'. In 1978, their shares of total imports by value were 1.3 per cent and 1.6 per cent respectively, and of total exports, 1.7 per cent and 1.0 per cent.

Tables 3 and 4 show the UK trade with the various geographical areas of the world by mode of transport. A large part of the trade with each area is still carried by sea. The EEC is the most important of those shown in terms of total UK trade and most of that trade with the EEC (over 80 per cent by value) is seaborne, accounting for over 40 per cent of all UK seaborne trade. Though trade by air with the EEC is small in comparison, it represents an important contribution to the total share of trade carried by air, in value terms. Iberia and Mediterranean (including Austria and Switzerland) and north America are the other main areas with which trade by air is important. The significant amount of trade shown under 'other' for the EEC includes trade over the Irish land boundary, and for Scandinavia and Baltic (imports only), oil and gas imported by pipeline. The more detailed geographical analyses in tables 5, 6, 7 and 8 (showing trade by value and weight) highlight some of these points. In value terms, 47 per cent of

Table 1 UK trade by mode of transport imports 1970-78 £ million

	Sea	Per cent	Air	Per cent	Other	Per cent	Total
1970	7 439	82.3	1 229	13.6	369	4.1	9 037
1971	8 060	82.1	1 328	13.5	433	4.4	9 821
1972	9 063	81.7	1 582	14.3	449	4.0	11 094
1973	12 882	81.3	2 357	14.9	615	3.9	15 854
1974	19 697	85.1	2 860	12.4	595	2.6	23 152
1975	19 793	82.0	3 127	13.0	1 208	5.0	24 128
1976	25 627	82.3	4 166	13.4	1 362	4.4	31 155
1977	29 332	80.4	5 398	14.8	1 746	4.8	36 476
1978	31 629	77.2	7 211	17.6	2 129	5.2	40 969

Table 2 UK trade by mode of transport exports 1970-78 £ million

	Sea	Per cent	Air	Per cent	Other	Per cent	Total
1970	6 417	79.6	1 042	12.9	603	7.5	8 062
1971	7 351	80.1	1 248	13.6	582	6.3	9 181
1972	7 522	77.4	1 483	15.3	716	7.4	9 721
1973	9 349	75.0	2 046	16.4	1 063	8.5	12 458
1974	12 899	77.6	2 840	17.1	873	5.3	16 612
1975	15 497	77.8	3 224	16.2	1 200	6.0	19 921
1976	19 943	77.4	4 495	17.4	1 331	5.2	25 769
1977	24 953	75.7	5 816	17.6	2 205	6.7	32 974
1978	27 846	74.5	7 347	19.7	2 170	5.8	37 363

Notes to tables 1 and 2

'Other' includes Irish land boundary, ships, boats and continental shelf production platforms, oil and gas in pipeline, electric energy, parcel post, low value trade, non monetary gold, other transactions and commodities not classified according to kind and, for years up to 1973, aircraft moved under their own power.

For years from 1974 aircraft moved under their own power are included with air trade.

1978 figures include secondhand aircraft temporarily imported or exported for repair and subsequent return, causing a slight discontinuity and inflating the proportion of trade carried by air. The amounts involved are £453 million on imports and £389 million on exports. The percentage shares of trade for 1978 excluding those amounts are:

	Sea	Air	Other
Imports	78.1	16.7	5.2
Exports	75.3	18.8	5.9

For tables showing value, 'Other' includes Irish land boundary, ships, boats and continental shelf production platforms, oil and gas in pipeline, electric energy, parcel post, low-value trade, non-monetary gold, other transactions and commodities not classified according to kind.

For tables showing weight, 'Other' includes Irish land boundary, oil and gas in pipeline, parcel post classified according to kind.

Table 3 UK trade by mode of transport by area imports 1978 £ million

	Sea	Air	Other	Total
EEC	14 255	1 527	802	16 584
Scandinavia and Baltic	3 253	312	920	4 485
Iberia and Mediterranean (inc Austria and Switzerland)	2 420	1 865	68	4 353
West and central Africa	501	212	4	717
South and east Africa	793	500	21	1 314
Gulf and Indian Ocean	2 955	418	23	3 396
Far East	2 393	328	34	2 755
Australasia	800	50	15	865
Nother America	3 253	1 915	174	5 342
Central and south America	722	70	3	795
West Indies	284	13	3	300
Low-value trade	—	—	63	63
Total	31 629	7 211	2 129	40 969

Table 4 UK trade by mode of transport by area exports 1978 £ million

	Sea	Air	Other	Total
EEC	11 095	1 987	1 021	14 103
Scandinavia and Baltic	2 626	189	140	2 955
Iberia and Mediterranean (inc Austria and Switzerland)	2 793	1 960	134	4 887
West and central Africa	1 229	251	30	1 510
South and east Africa	1 019	267	50	1 336
Gulf and Indian Ocean	2 662	848	117	3 627
Far East	1 487	413	73	1 973
Australasia	953	127	78	1 158
North America	2 787	1 101	361	4 249
Central and south America	764	155	44	963
West Indies	430	48	22	500
Low-value trade	—	—	100	100
Total	27 846	7 347	2 170	37 363

Overseas trade news

Table 5 **UK trade by mode of transport: imports from selected countries by value 1978**

£ million

	Sea	Air	Other	Total
EEC				
Belgium and Luxembourg	1 442	313	76	1 831
Denmark	907	48	7	962
France	2 844	343	25	3 212
Irish Republic	998	74	534	1 606
Italy	1 750	178	7	1 935
Netherlands	2 296	130	99	2 525
Federal Republic of Germany	4 018	441	54	4 513
Rest of western Europe				
Austria and Switzerland	852	1 584	44	2 480
Finland	622	12	2	636
Norway	553	23	869	1 445
Portugal	226	27	3	256
Spain, Canary Is	509	43	10	562
Sweden	1 282	53	9	1 344
North America				
USA, Puerto Rico	2 295	1 800	157	4 252
Canada	958	115	16	1 089
Other developed countries				
Australia, Papua New Guinea	324	39	11	374
Japan	1 143	127	13	1 283
South Africa, SW Africa	336	428	19	783
Latin America				
Brazil	260	22	1	283
Venezuela	63	8	1	72
Middle east and north Africa				
Iran	514	20	—	534
Iraq	490	7	—	497
Israel	120	62	7	189
Kuwait	594	27	1	622
Saudi Arabia	757	112	2	871
Other developing countries				
Hong Kong	424	100	7	531
India	208	100	14	322
Nigeria	256	29	1	286
Sierra Leone, Guinea	8	32	—	40
Singapore, Malaysia	279	34	4	317
Centrally planned economies				
Soviet Union	472	216	—	688
Total selected countries	27 800	6 547	1 993	36 340
All other countries	3 829	664	73	4 566
Low-value trade	—	—	63	63
World	31 629	7 211	2 129	40 969

Table 6 **UK trade by mode of transport: imports from selected countries by weight 1978**

Thousand tonnes

	Sea	Air	Other	Total
EEC				
Belgium and Luxembourg	4 578	4	4	4 586
Denmark	1 483	2	—	1 485
France	6 257	9	11	6 277
Irish Republic	3 910	4	1 352	5 267
Italy	4 202	6	1	4 209
Netherlands	10 557	5	3	10 566
Federal Republic of Germany	5 125	12	3	5 140
Rest of western Europe				
Austria and Switzerland	572	5	1	578
Finland	2 861	—	1	2 862
Norway	4 436	1	5 541	9 978
Portugal	683	2	—	686
Spain, Canary Is	1 566	13	—	1 579
Sweden	5 321	2	2	5 325
North America				
USA, Puerto Rico	7 472	75	1	7 547
Canada	7 898	4	2	7 903
Other developed countries				
Australia, Papua New Guinea	3 520	1	—	3 521
Japan	611	5	—	616
South Africa, SW Africa	3 044	3	—	3 047
Latin America				
Brazil	4 092	2	1	4 095
Venezuela	1 995	1	—	1 995
Middle east and north Africa				
Iran	9 319	—	—	9 320
Iraq	8 983	—	—	8 983
Israel	455	6	—	461
Kuwait	11 289	1	—	11 290
Saudi Arabia	14 111	3	—	14 114
Other developing countries				
Hong Kong	136	6	—	142
India	300	8	—	308
Nigeria	2 088	3	—	2 091
Sierra Leone, Guinea	23	—	—	23
Singapore, Malaysia	665	2	—	667
Centrally planned economies				
Soviet Union	6 306	—	—	6 307
Total selected countries	133 858	185	6 923	140 968
All other countries	21 395	52	4	21 449
World	155 253	237	6 927	162 417

Table 7 **UK trade by mode of transport: exports to selected countries by value 1978**

£million

	Sea	Air	Other	Total
EEC				
Belgium and Luxembourg	1 389	751	62	2 202
Denmark	776	51	14	841
France	2 140	332	58	2 530
Irish Republic	1 236	102	707	2 045
Italy	933	176	15	1 124
Netherlands	2 013	152	91	2 256
Federal Republic of Germany	2 609	423	73	3 105
Rest of western Europe				
Austria and Switzerland	662	1 466	26	2 154
Finland	320	24	5	349
Norway	492	61	97	650
Portugal	261	23	2	286
Spain, Canary Is	411	64	38	513
Sweden	1 082	75	14	1 171
North America				
USA, Puerto Rico	2 225	945	331	3 501
Canada	558	155	28	741
Other developed countries				
Australia, Papua New Guinea	705	100	62	867
Japan	352	177	13	542
South Africa, SW Arica	546	87	36	669
Latin America				
Brazil	154	56	11	221
Venezuela	147	24	18	189
Middle east and north Africa				
Iran	640	90	21	751
Iraq	186	28	2	216
Israel	110	119	15	244
Kuwait	202	72	58	332
Saudi Arabia	557	227	2	786
Other developing countries				
Hong Kong	249	84	29	362
India	189	154	7	350
Nigeria	933	191	9	1 133
Sierra Leone, Guinea	33	3	1	37
Singapore, Malaysia	377	50	16	443
Centrally planned economies				
Soviet Union	399	7	17	423
Total selected countries	22 886	6 269	1 878	31 033
All other countries	4 960	1 078	192	6 230
Low-value trade	—	—	100	100
World	27 846	7 347	2 170	37 363

Table 8 **UK trade by mode of transport: exports to selected countries by weight 1978**

Thousand tonnes

	Sea	Air	Other	Total
EEC				
Belgium and Luxembourg	5 173	7	—	5 180
Denmark	5 087	2	—	5 090
France	7 316	13	6	7 336
Irish Republic	5 063	13	1 467	6 543
Italy	1 780	9	—	1 790
Netherlands	9 850	9	1	9 860
Federal Republic of Germany	9 761	13	3	9 776
Rest of western Europe				
Austria and Switzerland	495	5	—	500
Finland	1 313	1	—	1 314
Norway	2 703	3	—	2 705
Portugal	625	2	—	627
Spain, Canary Is	1 691	4	—	1 695
Sweden	6 349	3	1	6 353
North America				
USA, Puerto Rico	7 036	41	—	7 077
Canada	586	8	—	594
Other developed countries				
Australia, Papua New Guinea	475	5	—	479
Japan	238	5	—	243
South Africa, SW Africa	487	5	—	492
Latin America				
Brazil	229	2	—	230
Venezuela	411	1	—	413
Middle east and north Africa				
Iran	562	7	—	569
Iraq	154	2	—	156
Israel	139	3	—	141
Kuwait	176	4	—	181
Saudi Arabia	458	10	—	468
Other developing countries				
Hong Kong	187	3	—	189
India	315	4	—	318
Nigeria	1 843	26	—	1 869
Sierra Leone, Guinea	81	—	—	81
Singapore, Malaysia	343	2	—	345
Centrally planned economies				
Soviet Union	523	—	—	523
Total selected countries	71 449	212	1 478	73 137
All other countries	9 505	85	4	9 595
World	80 954	297	1 482	82 732

Table 9 **UK trade by mode of transport: imports of selected commodities by value 1978**

£ million

	Sea	Air	Other	Total
00 and 94 Live animals	62	18	59	139
01 Meat and meat preparations	1 037	1	100	1 138
04 Cereals and cereal preparations	649	—	27	676
05 Fruit and vegetables	1 013	23	10	1 045
07 Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices	749	5	3	758
21 Hides and skins	93	96	7	196
24 Cork and wood	596	—	4	600
27 Crude fertilisers and minerals	185	4	8	198
28 Metalliferous ores and scrap	536	98	—	634
33 Petroleum and petroleum products	4 353	—	176	4 529
34 Gas, natural and manufactured	69	—	143	212
51 Organic chemicals	693	97	2	792
54 Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	125	73	2	201
55 Essential oils and perfumes	122	15	4	140
61 Leather and leather manufactures	104	28	1	133
62 Rubber manufactures	199	13	4	215
64 Paper, paperboard etc	1 037	10	8	1 055
65 Textile yarn etc	1 286	109	60	1 455
66 Non-metallic mineral manufactures	292	2 255	212	2 759
67 Iron and steel	1 038	9	9	1 056
68 Non-ferrous metals	1 034	109	2	1 146
69 Metal manufactures n.e.s.	621	151	12	784
71 Power generating machinery and equipment	442	368	1	812
72 Machinery specialised for particular industries	960	105	18	1 083
73 Metalworking machinery	293	27	1	320
74 General industrial machinery	999	177	11	1 187
75 Office machines and ADP equipment	546	558	2	1 105
76 Telecomms and sound recording	456	158	4	618

Notes for tables 9 and 11

• The figure for Other transport equipment includes second-hand aircraft temporarily imported or exported for repair. (See footnote to tables 1 and 2.)

	Sea	Air	Other	Total
77 Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances etc	729	479	6	1 213
78 Road vehicles	2 764	22	9	2 795
79 Other transport equipment	93	807•	648	1 548
84 Clothing	710	188	22	921
85 Footwear	221	31	1	254
87 Professional, scientific and controlling instruments	177	377	2	555
88 Photographic apparatus, optical goods, watches and clocks	288	249	2	539
89 Miscellaneous manufactures n.e.s.	774	441	23	1 237
All other commodities	6 284	110	526	6 921
Total	31 629	7 211	2 129	40 969

Table 10 UK trade by mode of transport: imports of selected commodities by weight 1978

Thousand tonnes

	Sea	Air	Other	Total
00 and 94 Live animals	89	1	76	167
01 Meat and meat preparations	1 125	—	100	1 225
04 Cereals and cereal preparations	6 943	1	268	7 212
05 Fruit and vegetables	3 383	36	34	3 453
07 Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices	477	4	3	484
21 Hides and skins	50	2	12	64
24 Cork and wood	4 498	—	72	4 570
27 Crude fertilisers and minerals	5 310	—	99	5 409
28 Metalliferous ores and scrap	18 298	—	4	18 302
33 Petroleum and petroleum products	77 515	—	3 210	80 724
34 Gas, natural and manufactured	1 292	—	2 326	3 618
51 Organic chemicals	1 508	1	5	1 515
54 Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	11	1	—	13
55 Essential oils and perfumes	63	1	2	67
61 Leather and leather manufactures	38	2	1	41
62 Rubber manufactures	142	1	7	150
64 Paper, paperboard etc	3 838	4	32	3 873
65 Textile yarn etc	551	10	30	591
66 Non-metallic mineral manufactures	652	2	163	817
67 Iron and steel	4 182	2	41	4 225
68 Non-ferrous metals	1 266	4	2	1 271
69 Metal manufactures n.e.s.	331	7	13	350
71 Power generating machinery and equipment	134	7	1	142
72 Machinery specialised for particular industries	338	6	12	356
73 Metalworking machinery	72	1	—	74
74 General industrial machinery	304	11	5	321
75 Office machines and ADP equipment	33	15	—	47
76 Telecomms and sound recording	56	4	—	60
77 Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances etc	262	12	2	276
78 Road vehicles	1 254	4	8	1 266
79 Other transport equipment	14	33	—	46
84 Clothing	105	14	2	121
85 Footwear	62	3	—	65
87 Professional, scientific and controlling instruments	18	6	—	24
88 Photographic apparatus, optical goods, watches and clocks	42	5	—	49
89 Miscellaneous manufactures n.e.s.	344	17	17	379
All other commodities	20 653	19	380	21 050
Total	155 253	237	6 927	162 417

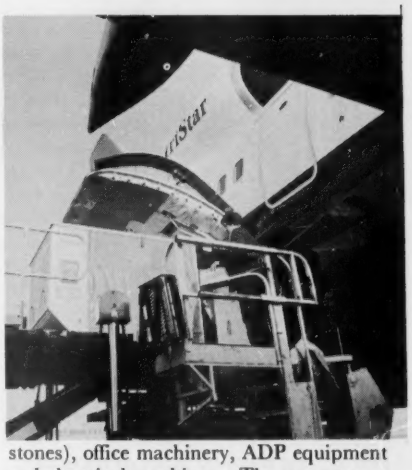
imports and 33 per cent of exports by air come from trade with Austria, Switzerland (principally precious stones) and the United States of America. The amount of oil and gas imported by pipeline from the Norwegian sector of the North Sea is more valuable than imports from Norway by the air and sea modes combined. In terms of weight, of course, trade by sea continues to be the most important mode, and only in the case of the USA is the total trade by air in excess of 100 thousand tonnes.

Tables 9, 10, 11 and 12 show the principal commodities making up UK trade, by value and weight, analysed by mode of transport. In terms of value, the most significant commodities imported by air are non-metallic mineral manufactures (particularly precious

Table 11 UK trade by mode of transport: exports of selected commodities by value 1978

£ million

	Sea	Air	Other	Total
00 and 94 Live animals	51	42	41	134
04 Cereals and cereal preparations	355	—	10	365
11 Beverages	797	5	3	805
21 Hides and skins	120	37	4	161
27 Crude fertilisers and minerals	132	2	6	139
28 Metalliferous ores and scrap	186	6	—	193
33 Petroleum and petroleum products	2 225	1	10	2 235
51 Organic chemicals	823	82	9	914
52 Inorganic chemicals	520	37	3	561
54 Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	406	237	11	655
55 Essential oils and perfumes	363	14	5	382
58 Plastic materials etc	618	9	21	648
59 Chemical materials and products n.e.s.	578	20	6	605
61 Leather and leather manufactures	116	70	2	188
62 Rubber manufactures	317	13	10	340
65 Textile yarn etc	1 054	117	68	1 238
66 Non-metallic mineral manufactures	524	2 209	390	3 123
67 Iron and steel	1 073	5	28	1 106
68 Non-ferrous metals	695	133	7	835
69 Metal manufactures n.e.s.	1 278	150	42	1 471
71 Power generating machinery and equipment	1 261	501	7	1 769
72 Machinery specialised for particular industries	1 906	200	64	2 169
73 Metalworking machinery	348	34	4	386
74 General industrial machinery	1 644	175	21	1 839
75 Office machines and ADP equipment	621	295	3	919
76 Telecomms and sound recording	435	300	6	742
77 Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances etc	1 017	364	19	1 400
78 Road vehicles	2 953	95	22	3 070
79 Other transport equipment	185	915•	370	1 470
84 Clothing	422	224	25	670
85 Footwear	71	18	9	98
87 Professional, scientific and controlling instruments	305	381	3	690
88 Photographic apparatus, optical goods, watches and clocks	268	140	2	410
89 Miscellaneous manufactures n.e.s.	931	422	25	1 377
All other countries	3 248	94	916	4 256
Total	27 846	7 347	2 170	37 363



stones), office machinery, ADP equipment and electrical machinery. The more traditional cargoes of foodstuffs, crude petroleum, textiles, iron ore and heavy machinery are all principally imported by sea. The main commodities exported by air are similar to those imported by air, but additionally, medicinal and pharmaceutical products, telecommunications equipment, and professional scientific and controlling instruments figure prominently. The principal commodities exported by sea are road vehicles, petroleum (crude and products), textiles, machinery of various kinds, and beverages. Tables 9 to 12, when looked at together, show clearly the high value/low weight characteristic of cargoes which are carried by air. The share of trade by air for 1978, for imports and exports respectively, was 0.1 per cent and 0.4 per cent by weight, compared with 17.6 per cent and 19.7 per cent by value.

Tables 13 and 14 show the value and weight of goods imported and exported by container in 1978. They show that containers are now being used for the movement of goods to and from all corners of the world. Much of that which is attributed to 'sea' in the tables will, of course, also have been moved by road and rail en route to the port from which it was despatched or to its final country of destination. This applies particularly to goods moving through Europe and across the trans Siberian landbridge. In 1978, 32 per cent of UK imports and 35 per cent of UK exports by sea in terms of value were in containers; the most significant trade flows were with the European Economic Community, particularly the Federal Republic of Germany, and the USA.

Notes

The valuation of exports and imports in this article is on an overseas trade statistics basis. While estimates for total trade are published on a balance of payments basis in the monthly trade article, the adjustments to that basis are not available by country or commodity for trade by mode of transport. Further data on trade in general may be obtained from the Controller, Statistical Office, HM Customs and Excise, Portcullis House, 27 Victoria Avenue, Southend-on-Sea, on payment of a fee to cover the cost of preparing the information.

Inquiries: 01-212 6960.

Table 12 **UK trade by mode of transport: exports of selected commodities by weight 1978**

Thousand tonnes

	Sea	Air	Other	Total
00 and 94 Live animals	35	9	54	98
04 Cereals and cereal preparations	2 739	—	46	2 785
11 Beverages	806	5	4	815
21 Hides and skins	67	1	6	74
27 Crude fertilisers and minerals	10 180	—	96	10 276
28 Metalliferous ores and scrap	1 736	—	6	1 742
33 Petroleum and petroleum products	37 076	1	105	37 183
51 Organic chemicals	2 336	2	22	2 360
52 Inorganic chemicals	1 233	1	20	1 254
54 Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	86	8	3	97
55 Essential oils and perfumes	358	3	7	367
58 Plastic materials etc	873	3	37	913
59 Chemical materials and products n.e.s.	799	3	12	814
61 Leather and leather manufactures	20	2	1	23
62 Rubber manufactures	238	2	11	252
65 Textile yarn etc	392	13	36	441
66 Non-metallic mineral manufactures	2 886	4	195	3 086
67 Iron and steel	4 463	3	120	4 586
68 Non-ferrous metals	585	2	7	594
69 Metal manufactures n.e.s.	923	10	53	987
71 Power generating machinery and equipment	401	13	3	416
72 Machinery specialised for particular industries	793	18	49	860
73 Metalworking machinery	145	2	2	149
74 General industrial machinery	548	17	11	576
75 Office machines and ADP equipment	36	8	—	44
76 Telecomms and sound recording	70	7	2	79
77 Electrical machinery apparatus and appliances etc	415	14	10	439
78 Road vehicles	1 554	19	19	1 591
79 Other transport equipment	42	32	—	75
84 Clothing	37	12	3	52
85 Footwear	12	2	2	16
87 Professional, scientific and controlling instruments	29	9	—	39
88 Photographic apparatus, optical goods, watches and clocks	44	5	—	50
89 Miscellaneous manufactures n.e.s.	364	36	16	416
All other commodities	8 633	31	524	9 183
Total	80 954	297	1 482	82 732

Table 13 **Container imports – 1978 from selected countries**

	By value – £ million				By weight – thousand tonnes			
	Sea	Air	Other	Total	Sea	Air	Other	Total
EEC								
Belgium and Luxembourg	349.4	0.4	0.8	350.6	349.1	0.1	0.5	349.8
Denmark	438.4	0.1	—	438.5	491.8	—	—	491.8
France	571.1	8.7	2.9	582.7	506.9	0.3	5.1	512.3
Irish Republic	544.2	0.1	96.7	641.0	486.2	—	309.3	795.4
Italy	572.3	0.1	0.5	572.9	659.4	—	0.6	660.0
Netherlands	645.4	0.2	1.6	647.2	718.9	—	2.8	721.7
FR Germany	1 410.1	0.2	1.2	1 411.6	1 060.3	0.1	1.1	1 061.4
Rest of western Europe								
Austria and Switzerland	395.4	0.2	0.3	395.9	181.7	—	0.4	182.2
Portugal, Azores, Madeira	132.8	—	—	132.9	111.2	—	—	111.2
Spain, Canary Is	162.9	—	—	162.9	271.4	—	—	271.5
Sweden	169.6	0.2	0.3	170.1	201.7	—	0.2	202.0
North America								
USA, Puerto Rico, Virgin Is	1 512.8	2.0	0.6	1 515.5	1 159.5	0.2	0.4	1 160.2
Canada, St Pierre, Miquelon	371.9	0.2	0.2	372.3	610.2	0.1	0.3	610.7
Other developed countries								
Australia, Papua New Guinea	132.0	—	—	132.0	256.8	—	—	256.8
Japan	754.2	0.5	—	754.7	229.0	—	—	229.0
South Africa, SW Africa	160.1	—	—	160.1	286.8	—	—	286.8
Latin America								
Brazil	20.9	—	—	20.9	13.5	—	—	13.5
Middle east and north Africa								
Iran	9.9	0.1	—	10.0	9.8	—	—	9.8
Israel	63.4	—	—	63.4	141.4	—	—	141.4
Saudi Arabia	4.3	—	—	4.3	49.9	—	—	49.9
Other developing countries								
Hong Kong	411.5	0.1	0.1	411.7	132.5	—	0.1	132.6
India, Nepal, Bhutan	13.8	—	0.1	13.9	12.4	—	—	12.4
Nigeria	25.0	—	—	25.0	9.5	—	—	9.5
Sierra Leone, Guinea	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.1
Singapore, Malaysia, British Indian Ocean Territories, Maldives	133.4	—	—	133.4	174.5	—	—	174.5
Centrally planned economies								
Soviet Union	24.9	—	—	24.9	56.2	—	—	56.2
Total selected countries	9 029.8	13.1	105.4	9 148.5	8 180.7	0.8	320.8	8 502.7
All other countries	1 104.7	0.2	0.6	1 105.4	1 317.9	0.4	0.5	1 318.4
World	10 134.5	13.3	106.0	10 253.9	9 498.6	1.2	321.3	9 821.1

Table 14 **Container exports – 1978 to selected countries**

	By value – £ million				By weight – thousand tonnes			
	Sea	Air	Other	Total	Sea	Air	Other	Total
EEC								
Belgium and Luxembourg	375.2	—	0.3	375.5	314.2	—	0.2	314.4
Denmark	209.1	0.1	—	209.1	197.6	—	—	197.6
France	407.0	0.2	2.9	410.1	289.9	—	2.3	292.2
Irish Republic	485.3	—	105.7	591.0	620.9	—	226.7	847.6
Italy	237.3	0.3	0.2	237.7	252.9	—	0.1	253.0
Netherlands	492.2	—	0.2	492.4	393.6	—	0.2	393.9
FR Germany	809.3	0.2	0.9	810.4	579.4	—	0.5	579.9
Rest of western Europe								
Austria and Switzerland	158.7	0.9	—	159.7	107.5	—	—	107.5
Portugal, Azores, Madeira	101.1	—	—	101.1	107.6	—	—	107.6
Spain, Canary Is	151.0	0.1	—	151.1	129.7	—	—	129.7
Sweden	205.0	0.1	0.2	205.3	171.4	—	0.1	171.5
North America								
USA, Puerto Rico, Virgin Is	1 458.2	3.8	0.1	1 462.1	1 064.9	0.2	—	1 065.1
Canada, St Pierre, Miquelon	466.4	0.5	—	466.9	383.1	0.1	—	383.2
Other developed countries								
Australia, Papua New Guinea	598.3	0.1	—	598.4	362.3	—	—	362.3
Japan	310.1	0.2	—	310.3	199.2	—	—	199.3
South Africa, SW Africa	367.6	0.3	—	367.9	246.2	—	—	246.2
Latin America								
Brazil	13.4	—	—	13.4	10.2	—	—	10.2
Middle east and north Africa								
Iran	108.0	0.1	—	108.1	77.4	—	0.1	77.5
Israel	70.1	0.1	—	70.2	72.9	—	—	72.9
Saudi Arabia	248.7	0.3	—	249.0	198.2	0.1	—	198.3
Other developing countries								
Hong Kong	223.4	—	—	223.5	165.7	—	—	165.8
India, Nepal, Bhutan	7.3	—	—	7.3	9.8	—	—	9.8
Nigeria	317.7	0.1	—	317.8	274.0	—	0.1	274.0
Sierra Leone, Guinea	2.9	—	—	2.9	2.6	—	—	2.6
Singapore, Malaysia, British Indian Ocean Territories, Maldives	268.0	—	—	268.1	223.0	—	—	223.0
Centrally planned economies								
Soviet Union	134.4	—	—	134.4	62.1	—	—	62.1
Total selected countries	8 225.7	7.4	110.5	8 343.7	6 516.3	0.4	230.3	6 747.2
All other countries	1 666.0	3.2	0.4	1 669.5	1 412.5	0.4	0.3	1 413.1
World	9 891.7	10.6	110.9	10 013.2	7 928.8	0.8	230.6	8 160.3

Country data

Abu Dhabi

Pork and pork products. The British embassy has reported that pork and pork products can no longer be imported without the prior permission of the Abu Dhabi Municipality. The municipality is enforcing Local Order 1 for 1978.

Copies in Arabic and an unofficial English translation are available from OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 420/475.

Angola

Foreign investment. An English translation of the new law on foreign investment (10/79 of 22 June 1979) is available from CRE 01-215 5794.

Australia

Baby carriages. A notice in *Trade and Industry*, 15 June, reported the date of the public hearing arranged by the Australian Industries Assistance Commission (IAC) into the question as to whether assistance should be accorded the local production of baby carriages and parts therefor falling within tariff item 87.13.

The IAC has now released a draft report of the inquiry and it is being made available to interested parties to enable them to examine and comment on it before final recommendations are made to government. Draft recommendations are that these goods be dutiable at 20 per cent.

A further public hearing has been arranged for 17 September in the Public Inquiry Room, Industries Assistance Commission, Marland House, 570 Bourke Street, Melbourne, Victoria.

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5319.
Ref: CRE 732/79

Belgium

Poultry meat. *Moniteur Belge* 145 28 July, published a decree dated 29 March 1979 concerning the treatment and sale of poultry meat. Article 5 of the decree is particularly important since it forbids the refrigeration of poultry meat by immersion in water except under certain conditions specified in the annex to the decree. The decree implements EEC directive 118/1971.

An English translation is being prepared by and copies of the decree in French/Flemish are available from OTAR 01-248 5757, ext. 288/466/467.

Further information

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available to British exporters from the Department of Trade. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Divisions, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel. direct dialling); and Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section (OTAR), Export Data Branch, Export Services and Promotions Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU, tel. 01-248 5757. In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice of its initials (OTAR or CRE) and, in the case of OTAR, the telephone extension.

Canada

Quebec language law. On 25 July the *Official Gazette* of the Province of Quebec announced that from that date the regulations relating to the use of French in business and industry had been amended.

Copies of the amendments are available from CRE 01-215 5629.

China

Trade marks. The Department of Trade has been advised by the China Trade Mark Registration Agency that some of the restrictions in article 12 of regulations governing trade marks have been eased for foreign applicants whose home country grants reciprocal rights to Chinese applicants. In effect, this means: that foreign applicants can use foreign words in their trade marks; a trade mark is valid for 10 years and can be renewed for 10 years; a foreign mark will not be cancelled after one year for non-use; a quality specification form is not required when applying for registration; and article 2 and the last paragraph of article 13 of the regulations (governing certification of pharmaceutical products) and articles 2, 4 and 13 of implementing rules under the regulations governing trade marks are also not applicable.

A copy of the notice by the Trade Mark Registration Agency, together with new translations of the regulations and the implementing rules under the regulations governing trade marks are available for public inspection in the Chancery House Annexe of the Science Reference Library (Holborn Division), Chancery House, Lower Ground Floor, Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1AY.

Cyprus

Import restrictions. On 26 June the 'Turkish Federated State of Cyprus' council of ministers issued a directive that with effect from 1 August 1979 any goods on a list of 108 items could not be stocked or sold unless they were of Turkish or Turkish-Cypriot manufacture.

The directive stated that shop owners had until 1 August either to sell off goods in this category already in stock, or sell them to the government at an approximate market value, which will take into account the recent devaluation of the Turkish lira.

The list of 108 goods includes private cars, alcohol (except whisky), electrical household goods and other household utensils, plastic products, leather products, clothing and pharmaceuticals.

Exceptions may be made for goods that are not available in the local market or in Turkey and for pharmaceuticals with the permission of the Ministry of Health.

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5338.

ECGD

The Export Credits Guarantee Department's head office is at Aldermanbury House, Aldermanbury, London EC2P 2EL, tel. 01-606 6699.

Ghana

Immigration. Further to the notice in *Trade and Industry*, 15 June, business visitors intending to travel to Ghana are advised that it is essential to obtain a valid entry permit before departure from the UK.

Intending visitors may wish to contact commercial relations and exports division 5 tel. 01-215 3064 for up-to-date information before leaving the UK.

Guatemala

Agricultural chemicals and foodstuffs. The Guatemalan government has issued new regulations for the control of biological, chemical and pharmaceutical products, pesticides and foodstuffs for animal use.

Copies of these regulations, which became effective on 26 June 1979, are now available.

Inquiries: OTAR tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 476/474.

Indonesia

Spun silk yarn. The Indonesian government, announced that from 23 July there is a total exemption from import duty and sales tax on the import of spun silk yarn, under tariff heading 50.05.00. The import duty and sales tax is now nil.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 469/468/410.

Electrical wires and cables. The Indonesian government has announced retroactive from 14 June 1977, a partial exemption of import duty and sales tax chargeable on electric wires and cables, under tariff heading 85.23.33, so that the import duty becomes 20 per cent and the sales tax 10 per cent.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 469/468/401.

Israel

Duty reductions. The Israel authorities have announced reductions in duty rates which are applicable to the following tariff headings:

04.02. 04.07. 05.03. 08.11. 08.12. 09.09. 09.10. 10.07. 12.01. 12.07. 14.02. 14.05. 15.04. 15.05. 16.03. 16.04. 21.07. 27.10. 30.04. 32.09. 33.06. 34.03. 36.08. 37.03. 37.05. 38.14. 38.19. 39.01. 39.02. 39.03. 39.04. 39.06. 39.07. 40.01. 40.02. 40.13. 40.14. 44.01. 44.03. 44.04. 44.05. 44.07. 44.09. 44.12. 44.13. 44.15. 44.16. 44.17. 44.21. 44.24. 44.25. 44.28. 48.01. 48.03. 48.05. 48.07. 48.12. 48.15. 48.21. 49.03. 49.07. 49.08. 57.04. 58.03. 59.02. 59.03. 64.05. 64.06. 65.02. 65.07. 66.02. 66.03. 68.13. 68.14. 68.15. 68.16. 69.11. 69.12. 69.13. 69.14. 70.03. 70.04. 70.06. 70.07. 70.08. 70.09. 70.13. 70.14. 70.15. 70.16. 70.19. 70.20. 70.21. 71.15. 71.16. 72.01. 73.11. 73.32. 73.40. 74.19. 75.06. 76.02. 76.16. 84.06. 84.10. 84.18. 84.40. 84.41. 84.51. 84.54. 84.55. 85.59. 84.63. 85.07. 85.07. 85.08. 85.09. 85.15. 85.21. 85.22. 85.24. 85.28. 87.04. 87.05. 87.06. 87.07. 87.08. 87.12. 88.04. 90.01. 90.05. 90.07. 90.08. 90.10. 90.13. 90.16. 90.24. 90.25. 90.27. 90.28. 91.04. 91.05. 91.11. 92.03. 92.04. 92.05. 92.06. 92.07. 92.08. 92.10. 92.12. 92.13. 94.01. 94.02. 94.03. 95.05. 95.08. 96.05. 97.04. 97.08. 98.10. 98.03. 98.05. 98.06. 98.09. 98.10.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 460.

Italy

Mouth hygiene products. Ministerial decree of 27 January 1979 (in *Gazetta Ufficiale* 53, 22 February 1979) brings Italian legislation into line with EEC directive 76/768 relating to cosmetics.

Ministerial decree of 29 January 1976 is revoked. Toothpastes, mouth washes, chewing gum, etc., having a fluorine content up to 0.15 per cent are no longer required to be registered as medical specialities. Packages must indi-

cate, in a prescribed manner, the fluorine salts contained in the product.
Copies of the decree in Italian are available from OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 466/467/288.

Hair dyes. Ministerial decree of 7 March 1979 (in *Gazzetta Ufficiale* 85, 27 March 1979) adds the substance 2-4-diaminotoluene to the list of substances prohibited in hair dyes because of their mutagenic properties. The full list of prohibited substances, originally in ministerial decree of 18 June 1976, is repeated in the present decree. Hair dyes containing such substances must be immediately withdrawn from sale.
Copies of the decree in Italian are available from OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 466/467/288.

Jamaica

Five-year development plan 1978-82. A copy of Jamaica's five-year development plan has been received in Export Services Division. It is available for reference in the Statistics and Market Intelligence Library, Room D 16, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU, tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 368/369.
Copies are available for loan in hard-copy and in microfiche format.
Applications will be dealt with in strict order of receipt.

Libya

Import monopolies. It has been announced that the Gold and Precious Metals Company has been established for trading in gold and precious metals.
Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757, ext. 452.

Netherlands

Antioxidants. A decree dated 5 July 1979 (*Staatsblad* 414), published on 21 July, amends the Antioxidants Decree (Community Law), taking into account directive 78/143/EEC. The effect is to add the EEC number E310 to the name propyl gallate in annex I to the antioxidants decree. The decree entered into force from 23 July 1979.
Copies of the decree in Dutch are available from OTAR 01-248 5757, ext. 288/466/467.

Philippines

Investment priorities plan. A recent press statement has set out the details of the Philippines Board of Investment twelfth investment priorities plan, together with the second agricultural investments priorities plan, and other (export target) plans. This has been received in export services division, and is available for reference in the Statistics and Market Intelligence Library, Room D16, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU, tel. 01-248 5757, etc. 368/369. Copies are available for loan in photocopied form only. Applications will be dealt with in strict order of receipt.

Singapore

Motor vehicles. The Singapore government has issued I & E notice 3/79 dated 23 July which states that the import of the following is subject to licensing.
A. Motor vehicles for the transport of persons, completely knocked down, or semi or medium knocked down, and B. Motor scooters, completely knocked down, or semi or medium knocked down.
Licences will be issued only to approved assemblers.
Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 468/469/401.

Spain

Motor car components. In the Spanish *State Gazette* 7 August, the Ministry of Industry published an order establishing the following quotas free of import duties for the importation of components by manufacturers of motor cars. These quotas are for the period of 12 May 1979 to 31 December 1979, and the Ministry of Commerce will be responsible for the allocation of import licences:

CCCN no/Products	Quota value Pesetas
84.06.B.2 Spark ignition engines (incomplete)	3,007 million
84.06.C.1 Compression ignition engines (incomplete)	745 million
87.06 Gear boxes	3,470 million
87.06 Metal components and subassemblies for bodies	6,430 million

Incomplete engines means that they cannot be fitted with: electrical equipment, petrol pumps, injection pumps, or injectors, compressors and turbo compressors, carburettors and other fuel equipment, starters, coils, dynamos, or alternators, sparking plugs, distributors.
All these components are excluded from the duty free quota benefits. For metal components and subassemblies for bodies, it is also made clear that the quota is restricted to the metal part of the body and does not include other elements which are overlapped or incorporated into the body.
Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757, ext. 461.

Coffee and related products. The Spanish *State Gazette* 20 July published royal decree 1975 of 1979 of the Ministry of Commerce, which had the effect of establishing a new trade regime for coffee and related products, classified under the CCCN numbers listed below. As from 1 March 1980, these products will be subject to bilateral trade arrangements.

CCCN heading	Products
Ex. 09.01.A.1	Coffee, not roasted
Ex. 09.01.A.2.a	Coffee, not roasted, in beans not decaffeinated
21.02.A.1.	Extracts, essences, concentrates and preparations of coffee

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757, ext. 461.

Anhydrous ammonia. The Spanish *State Gazette* 3 August, published royal decree 1904 of 1979 of the Ministry of Commerce, extending for a period of three months from 5 July to 4 October, the suspension of import duties to be paid on imported anhydrous ammonia, under CCCN 28.16.A.
Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 461.

CRE tel. Direct dialling
OTAR tel. 01-248 5757
Extensions to **OTAR** numbers are given at the end of each notice

UK businessmen going overseas

British businessmen intending to travel overseas are urged in their own interests to make the earliest possible contact, before going abroad, with the Export Services and Promotions Division of the Department of Trade (at the appropriate regional office for firms outside London, and Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU for firms in London and south-east England). The department, in co-operation with commercial officers at embassies, high commissions and consulates overseas, is in a position to provide advice when it is required, and to help, where appropriate, in making trade contacts related to the purpose of the visit. Even where a businessman does not require specific assistance it is valuable for him to meet the commercial officers to get up-to-date information about the market. The Department of Trade would therefore welcome receiving notification of any businessmen intending to travel overseas.
To enable the overseas commercial officers to be of the greatest assistance to UK visitors the department needs to be able to brief the overseas officers as fully as possible.

United Arab Emirates

Registration of drugs. The UAE introduced the registration of drugs in 1975. The British embassy now reports that exporters have until the end of September 1979 to register existing drugs with the Ministry of Health in the UAE. After that date drugs not registered will be banned. New drugs will also have to be registered.
Details of registration requirements are available from OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 475/420.

Yugoslavia

Economic measures. It was announced on 31 July that the Republican authorities had agreed on measures to restrict imports over the next five months. These measures have yet to be specified, but it has been agreed that each republic will take steps to ensure that no further allocation of foreign currency will be made available where the republic has not met its agreed targets for exports so far this year.
Existing contracts already accepted by the National Banks will be honoured, but no existing contracts will be approved if the republic concerned has already spent its current allocation of foreign currency.
The authorities are also reducing investment as part of the programme for the stabilisation of their economy and are undertaking a review of most major projects including: power generation, transmission and distribution projects in Bosnia and Hercegovina; petrochemical complexes, copper rolling-mills and thermal power plant in Macedonia; motorway, sugar-mill, railway station and clinic projects in Serbia; oil refinery, fertiliser plant, maize and sugar beet processing projects in Vojvodina and nuclear power and hydro-power plants, and motorways in Croatia.
Inquiries: CRE 01-215 3310/5333.

Statistics

The economy: selected indicators[1]

Series are seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

	Gross domestic product (average estimate)	Consumers' expenditure	Fixed capital expenditure			Changes in stocks				Balance of payments		
				of which			of which					
			Total	Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries excl. shipping	Total	Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers'	Retailers'	Current balance	Visible balance	Invisible balance
	at 1975 prices		at 1975 prices			at 1975 prices				at current prices		
Base of index Series in Stock level at end-1978	1975	£ million	£ million			£ million 37,261	20,084	4,671	3,825	£ million		
1973	103.3	65 586	..	3 440	4 519	..	1 170	432	633	−967	−2 383	1 416
1974	101.4	64 162	..	3 782	4 477	..	1 281	361	−185	−3 550	−5 235	1 685
1975	100.0	63 328	..	3 522	3 851	..	−1 120	−249	−106	−1 787	−3 236	1 449
1976	102.9	63 479	..	3 341	3 929	..	351	131	219	−1 072	−3 601	2 529
1977	104.9	62 897	..	3 637	4 390	..	509	412	48	371	−1 744	2 115
1978	108.2	66 431	..	3 853	4 709	..	547	−15	364	443	−1 175	1 618
1976 3rd qtr	103.3	15 910	..	844	1 001	..	163	69	105	−421	−1 136	715
4th qtr	104.2	15 989	..	850	1 013	..	1 304	38	58	−292	−966	674
1977 1st qtr	103.8	15 610	..	876	1 066	..	251	103	130	−401	−946	545
2nd qtr	104.5	15 535	..	898	1 058	..	199	273	24	−253	−779	526
3rd qtr	104.8	15 849	..	919	1 117	..	4	−40	−52	513	−3	516
4th qtr	106.5	15 903	..	944	1 149	..	55	113	−54	512	−16	528
1978 1st qtr	106.0	16 326	..	946	1 157	..	112	34	73	−369	−596	227
2nd qtr	108.4	16 456	..	970	1 190	..	137	−49	154	208	−173	381
3rd qtr	109.2	16 831	..	966	1 163	..	169	21	63	154	−367	521
4th qtr	109.2	16 818	..	971	1 199	..	129	−22	74	450	−39	489
1979 1st qtr	107.4	17 021	..	952	1 201	..	53	81	95	−1 200[3]	−1 600[3]	400[3]
2nd qtr		17 673 pe	..	965 p	1 286 p	..	55 p	146 p	69 p	−700[3] p	−1 100[3]	330[3] p
% change last 2 qtrs on prev. 2 qtrs.	−0.5	+3.1	−3.2	−1.0	+5.3							
on a year earlier	+1.9	+5.8	−2.7	+0.1	+6.0							

	Industrial production		Personal expenditure	Prices and earnings						Labour (UK)			Visible trade (volume)	
	Total all industries	Total manufacturing industries	Retail sales	Wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry		Retail prices		Taxes and prices	Average gross earnings whole economy (GB, new series)	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students		Unfilled vacancies for adults	Export	Import
				basic materials and fuel used	manufactured products: home sales		% increase on a year earlier			mid-month count	% of total employees	mid-month count	On a balance of payment basis	
	at 1975 prices		at 1971 prices	(not seasonally adjusted)						thousands		thousands	at 1975 prices	
Base of index	1975	1975	1971	1975	1975	Jan 1974		Jan 1978	Jan 1976				1975	1975
£m in base year			16 296										19 463	22 699
1974	105.1	106.5	109.0	86.8	81.8	108.5	16.0	..	..	599.7[2]	2.6[2]	301.6[2]	104.2	109.7
1975	100.0	100.0	106.7	100.0	100.0	134.8	24.2	..	..	929.1	3.9	148.0[2]	100.0	100.0
1976	102.0	101.4	106.5	127.0	117.3	157.1	16.5	..	106.0	1 269.3[2]	5.3[2]	119.7[2]	109.7	105.6
1977	105.8	102.8	103.6	145.6	140.5	182.0	15.8	..	113.6	1 378.0	5.7	115.8[2]	118.9	107.2
1978	109.8	103.7	109.2	144.6	153.3	197.1	8.3	101.1	130.6	1 376.5	5.7	210.4	122.9	112.6
1977 1st qtr	105.6	103.9	103.3	144.8	133.0	174.1	16.5	..	111.7	1 333.3	5.5	..	115.9	108.8
2nd qtr	105.5	102.4	102.4	148.8	139.6	181.9	17.4	..	114.5	1 353.4	5.6	154.3	117.7	110.6
3rd qtr	106.3	103.0	104.2	146.5	143.8	184.7	16.5	..	116.4	1 403.1	5.8	153.7	124.6	107.3
4th qtr	105.9	101.8	104.7	142.2	145.8	187.4	13.1	..	119.9	1 422.2	5.9	163.6	117.3	102.3
1978 1st qtr	106.9	102.3	106.4	140.2	149.2	190.6	9.5	100.7	123.1	1 415.7	5.9	185.9	119.6	113.5
2nd qtr	110.7	104.5	107.9	146.3	151.8	195.8	7.7	99.1	129.9	1 388.6	5.7	206.3	122.2	109.7
3rd qtr	111.6	105.1	110.7	144.9	154.8	199.2	7.8	101.2	133.2	1 367.9	5.7	215.2	124.8	114.9
4th qtr	101.0	102.7	111.7	147.1	157.3	202.6	8.1	103.3	136.4	1 333.7	5.5	234.2	124.8	112.3
1979 1st qtr	109.7	102.0	110.3	152.2	161.6	208.9	9.6	107.2	140.2	1 356.7	5.6	232.6	110	118
2nd qtr	114.5 p	106.0 p	116.7	161.3 p	168.0 p	216.6	10.6	112.0	147.3 p	1 304.2	5.4	255.0	134	135
1978 Jun	111.1	104.9	108.6	147.0	152.7	197.2	7.4	100.0	133.1	1 378.1	5.7	213.4	121.9	111.1
Jul	111.7	105.1	111.0	145.8	153.8	198.1	7.8	100.5	133.6	1 370.2	5.7	211.1	125.7	114.3
Aug	112.2	105.9	111.7	144.2	154.8	199.4	8.0	101.3	131.7	1 373.4	5.7	211.8	124.5	111.3
Sep	110.8	104.4	109.6	144.8	155.7	200.2	7.8	101.8	134.2	1 360.2	5.6	222.8	124.3	119.1
Oct	108.9	102.0	110.2	145.7	156.6	201.1	7.8	102.4	135.2	1 349.9	5.6	231.8	125.9	110.8
Nov	109.9	102.7	110.5	147.3	157.1	202.5	8.1	103.2	136.1	1 331.7	5.5	234.9	122.5	113.7
Dec	111.3	103.5	113.8	148.3	158.3	204.2	8.4	104.3	138.0	1 319.6	5.5	235.9	126.0	112.5
1979 Jan	104.1	93.9	109.6	150.8	160.0	207.2	9.3	106.1	135.7	1 342.1	5.6	235.7	113	107
Feb	111.8	104.6	110.4	152.2	161.7	208.9	9.6	107.2	141.1	1 366.5	5.7	228.9	101	117
Mar	113.0	107.5	110.8	153.5	163.2	210.6	9.8	108.2	143.7	1 361.5	5.6	233.1	117	129
Apr	113.3	105.3	115.4	158.4	165.5	214.2	10.1	110.5	144.3	1 327.4	5.5	245.3	139	135
May	114.3	105.3	113.5	161.0	167.7	215.9	10.3	111.6	146.9	1 306.4	5.4	257.3	134	137
Jun	116.0 p	107.2 p	120.3	164.5 p	170.8 p	219.6	11.4	113.8	150.7 p	1 278.7	5.3	262.4	130	133
Jul			108½ p	164.7 p	174.5 p	229.1	15.6	113.8		1 278.7	5.3	253.0	134	127
Aug										1 264.7	5.2	245.5		
% change latest 3 months														
on prev. 3 months	+4.4	+3.9	+2.2	+5.6	+4.6	+4.8		+4.1	+5.1	−4.3		+3.4	+11½	+4
on a year earlier	+3.4	+1.4	+4.9	+11.5	+11.9	+12.5		+13.3	+13.4	−7.3		+19.6	+8	+17

p provisional. pe Preliminary estimate. [1] Including figures published on or before 31 August 1979. [2] Average of available months. [3] Figures for 1979 to nearest £100 million.

Capital expenditure of the manufacturing, distributive and service industries in the second quarter: provisional estimates

The volume of capital expenditure in both the manufacturing and the distributive and service industries (excluding shipping) is provisionally estimated to have risen between the first and second quarters of this year.

Manufacturing industry

Since the publication on 28 June of the revised estimate of fixed investment by manufacturing industry the series, at 1975 prices, has been seasonally adjusted as it is each year. The outcome for the recent quarters has been to reduce to 2 per cent the fall between the fourth quarter of 1978 and the first of 1979. The provisional estimate for the second quarter of this year shows a rise from the first quarter of 1 per cent to £965 million at 1975 prices, seasonally adjusted. In the first half of the year the volume of investment was £1,917 million, 1 per cent below the previous half year and at the same level as the first half of 1978.

Investment in all three assets rose in the second quarter of 1979. Taking a longer comparison, investment in plant and machinery was at the same level in the first half of the year as in the second half of 1978, while new building fell by 8 per cent and investment in vehicles rose by 6 per cent.

Table 1 **Fixed capital expenditure at 1975 prices seasonally adjusted of manufacturing, distributive and service industries**

£ million

		Analysis by industrial sectors			Analysis by type of asset		
Period	Total	Manufacturing industries	Distributive and service industries (excluding shipping)	Shipping industry	New building work	Vehicles	Plant and machinery
1967	6 608	3 394	2 931	283	2 367	1 150	3 091
1968	7 312 (7 158) [1]	3 623 (3 530	3 206 (3 195) [1]	482 (432)	2 435	1 431 (1 381)	3 446 (3 342) [1]
1969	7 684 (7 838) [1]	3 877 (3 970)	3 421 (3 432) [1]	386 (436)	2 637	1 386 (1 436)	3 661 (3 765) [1]
1970	8 391	4 177	3 610	605	2 687	1 603	4 101
1971	8 310	3 898	3 810	602	2 767	1 546	3 997
1972	8 152	3 370	3 986	796	2 487	1 891	3 774
1973	8 777	3 440	4 519	818	2 519	2 097	4 160
1974	8 942	3 782	4 477	684	2 487	2 010	4 446
1975	7 939	3 522	3 851	565	2 163	1 590	4 186
1976	7 600	3 341	3 929	329	2 025	1 504	4 071
1977	8 418	3 637	4 390	391	2 034	1 799	4 585
1978	8 764	3 853	4 709	202	2 119	1 700	4 945
1972							
1st qtr	2 022	896	947	179	629	429	965
2nd	2 045	836	997	212	625	480	941
3rd	2 009	821	1 007	180	616	466	927
4th	2 076	818	1 034	225	619	516	942
1973							
1st qtr	2 257	870	1 131	256	661	567	1 030
2nd	2 123	834	1 122	168	634	474	1 015
3rd	2 161	892	1 116	153	635	482	1 044
4th	2 236	845	1 150	241	589	575	1 072
1974							
1st qtr	2 230	936	1 172	123	643	466	1 122
2nd	2 226	938	1 122	165	618	499	1 109
3rd	2 230	939	1 093	198	619	525	1 086
4th	2 256	969	1 090	198	608	520	1 129
1975							
1st qtr	2 068	946	957	165	565	434	1 069
2nd	2 041	902	971	167	564	413	1 064
3rd	1 956	847	976	133	529	377	1 050
4th	1 875	827	947	101	505	366	1 004
1976							
1st qtr	1 852	819	942	91	524	357	971
2nd	1 860	828	973	59	505	355	1 000
3rd	1 960	844	1 001	115	503	417	1 040
4th	1 928	850	1 013	65	493	375	1 060
1977							
1st qtr	2 047	876	1 066	105	510	444	1 094
2nd	2 059	898	1 058	103	478	456	1 125
3rd	2 123	919	1 117	87	516	450	1 156
4th	2 188	944	1 149	95	529	449	1 210
1978							
1st qtr	2 161	946	1 157	59	497	430	1 235
2nd	2 222	970	1 190	63	537	459	1 226
3rd	2 195	966	1 163	66	543	432	1 220
4th	2 186	971	1 199	15	543	379	1 264
1979							
1st qtr	2 175	952	1 201	22	506	406	1 263
2nd	2 312	965	1 286	61	543	487	1 282

The figures given above cover a wide sector of the economy, accounting – after exclusion of dwellings – for some 52 per cent of all UK gross domestic fixed capital formation in 1977. The scope of manufacturing and the distributive and service industries is defined in the notes at the end of the article, and falls very largely in the private sector of the economy, although some public sector elements are included as appropriate (notably the British Steel Corporation, in manufacturing industry). Exploration and development work in the North Sea (order II is excluded.)

[1] After allowing for expenditure, brought forward into 1968 from 1969 to secure the higher rate of investment grants which ended on 31 December 1968: estimated at £93 million for manufacturing industry. £11 million for distributive and service industries, and £50 million for shipping. The estimate for shipping is particularly uncertain because of the erratic nature of this industry's capital expenditure, while that for the distributive and service industries is uncertain because of the smallness of the effect.

Notes to tables. See 6 July, page 40.

Distributive and service industries (excluding shipping)

The provisional estimate of the capital expenditure of the distributive and service industries (excluding shipping) in the second quarter of 1979 is £1,286 million, at 1975 prices, seasonally adjusted, 7 per cent higher than the investment in the previous quarter. In the first half of 1979, expenditure was about 6 per cent higher than that in the first half of 1978, and some 5 per cent more than that in the second half. On the latter basis of comparison, the rise in investment is attributable to increases of 11 per cent for vehicles, and 6 per cent, for plant and machinery, very slightly offset by a fall of about 1 per cent in new building work.

Shipping

This fluctuating series exhibited another major variation in the second quarter, the provisional estimate of investment (£61 million at 1975 prices, seasonally adjusted) being much greater than the figure for the previous quarter. In the first half of 1979, investment by the shipping industry was reduced by nearly one-third, compared with that in the first half of 1978, but was much the same as that in the second half.

Revisions to series

The results of annual surveys, with their greater coverage, are used to update the quarterly series which are derived from smaller sample surveys. The figures for manufacturing have been revised to take into account the final 1976 results and the provisional 1977 results of the annual census of production. Figures for 1978 have been adjusted to reflect the 1977 changes and also to take account of returns received too late for the original quarterly calculations. The series for the distributive and service industries (excluding shipping) reflect the results of annual inquiries for 1977.

In addition, new price indices for plant and machinery have been used, together with improved information about building costs. Seasonal adjustment factors have been recal-

Table 2 Fixed capital expenditure of manufacturing industry at 1975 prices seasonally adjusted

£ million

Period	Total all manufacturing industries	Analysis by industry group: Food, drink and tobacco: Food [1]	Drink and tobacco [1]	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals	Iron and steel	Non-ferrous metals	Engineering, shipbuilding and metal goods: Instrument and electrical engineering	Other [1]	Vehicles	Textiles leather and clothing	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Analysis by type of asset: New building work	Vehicles	Plant and machinery
1971	3 897.7		498.7	251.2	681.6	465.3	131.1		703.2	273.7	263.5	213.5	415.9	880.4	222.0	2 795.3
1972	3 370.4		512.4	214.2	490.2	436.5	76.8		634.1	178.5	215.5	193.0	419.2	710.6	239.4	2 420.4
1973	3 439.8	291.5	260.8	85.1	383.3	343.1	62.4	259.8	497.7	255.5	309.2	221.7	469.7	674.4	260.1	2 505.3
1974	3 781.8	315.3	249.3	91.3	436.9	412.9	77.7	296.8	547.2	313.6	332.8	246.6	461.4	686.9	273.6	2 821.3
1975	3 521.9	285.1	181.0	111.3	545.5	513.2	77.7	258.3	501.9	269.8	233.4	210.8	333.9	639.9	199.9	2 682.1
1976	3 341.3	267.6	155.6	90.9	582.9	578.3	47.8	241.6	466.2	245.2	170.4	180.5	314.3	503.3	239.5	2 598.0
1977	3 637.0	348.5	189.9	77.9	614.8	449.3	61.3	303.2	539.6	287.6	162.6	199.8	402.5	581.8	284.0	2 771.2
1978	3 852.6	352.3	190.4	127.8	748.2	303.3	65.6	334.7	579.8	383.0	153.3	233.2	382.0	651.5	264.8	2 936.3
1974																
1st qtr	935.5	82.8	66.0	20.4	99.5	90.3	18.1	70.9	141.3	78.6	84.6	56.8	126.2	172.1	68.4	695.0
2nd	938.4	76.6	70.1	20.3	102.0	97.3	20.9	73.4	131.9	79.0	86.0	62.7	118.2	169.4	69.2	699.8
3rd	938.9	79.0	61.0	23.4	108.0	95.1	19.3	75.2	137.0	80.9	84.6	62.5	112.9	169.0	69.8	700.1
4th	969.0	76.9	52.2	27.2	127.4	130.2	19.4	77.3	137.0	75.1	77.6	64.6	104.1	176.4	66.2	726.4
1975																
1st qtr	946.0	77.1	50.5	27.2	140.7	113.9	30.9	72.8	136.0	76.4	67.2	57.7	95.6	176.6	54.2	715.2
2nd	902.3	73.3	46.8	30.2	141.1	124.1	14.9	67.8	133.8	69.6	59.7	52.8	88.2	167.2	47.4	687.7
3rd	846.8	68.1	34.6	32.1	138.6	135.9	16.4	57.3	121.6	61.7	53.5	52.6	74.4	155.7	47.6	643.5
4th	826.8	66.6	49.1	21.8	125.1	139.3	15.5	60.4	110.5	62.1	53.0	47.7	75.7	140.4	50.7	635.7
1976																
1st qtr	819.2	64.6	35.6	28.0	134.6	154.9	13.2	61.2	109.3	53.0	47.1	46.2	71.5	134.0	53.8	631.4
2nd	827.6	63.9	33.0	22.5	144.5	153.8	11.1	57.6	115.7	61.1	43.6	46.5	74.3	122.9	60.3	644.4
3rd	844.4	68.7	44.2	19.5	150.9	147.4	11.2	58.8	112.2	63.9	40.9	43.8	82.9	124.6	61.7	658.1
4th	850.1	70.4	42.8	20.9	152.9	122.2	12.3	64.0	129.0	67.2	38.8	44.0	85.6	122.3	63.7	664.1
1977																
1st qtr	876.4	80.9	45.4	16.1	143.4	125.5	13.2	70.1	128.9	65.3	42.3	47.6	97.7	139.9	69.4	667.1
2nd	898.3	89.6	50.3	19.1	151.2	110.6	14.8	74.4	134.9	62.9	41.7	48.4	100.4	144.2	73.9	680.2
3rd	918.8	90.0	51.0	18.3	157.9	103.7	16.7	79.8	135.8	76.4	38.2	51.5	99.5	147.6	68.5	702.7
4th	943.5	88.0	43.2	24.4	162.3	109.5	16.6	78.9	140.0	83.0	40.4	52.3	104.9	150.1	72.2	721.2
1978																
1st qtr	945.7	90.6	56.4	26.4	175.2	87.7	16.1	81.2	145.1	78.0	37.6	54.6	96.8	152.2	70.2	723.3
2nd	969.8	96.3	48.2	30.5	180.8	85.4	16.6	82.3	141.6	99.1	36.3	56.1	96.6	155.8	68.5	745.5
3rd	965.7	80.3	41.0	38.1	194.0	67.2	17.1	88.8	153.3	91.4	38.7	58.9	96.9	169.0	68.2	728.5
4th	971.4	85.1	44.8	32.8	198.2	63.0	15.8	82.4	139.8	113.5	40.7	63.6	91.7	174.5	57.9	739.0
1979																
1st qtr	951.8	78.6	40.4	41.1	188.3	62.2	14.9	76.6	139.9	124.4	39.8	55.9	89.7	157.1	64.1	730.6
2nd	965.2													158.6	70.3	736.3

[1] These columns represent the division of the columns 'food, drink and tobacco, engineering, shipbuilding and metal goods', formerly shown. This split is not available for the years 1970 to 1972.

Table 3 Fixed capital expenditure in the distributive and service industries (excluding shipping) at 1975 prices seasonally adjusted

£ million

Period	Total	Analysis by industry group: Wholesale distribution	Retail distribution	Finance [2]	Other industries	Analysis by type of asset: New building work	Vehicles	Plant and machinery
1968	3 206 (3 195) [1]	342	531	899 (892) [1]	1 435 (1 431) [1]	1 585	751	870 (859) [1]
1969	3 421 (3 432)	328	544	1 027 (1 034) [1]	1 522 (1 526) [1]	1 653	794	974 (985) [1]
1970	3 610	361	539	1 214	1 497	1 693	803	1 114
1971	3 810	378	570	1 342	1 520	1 881	743	1 187
1972	3 986	400	674	1 358	1 554	1 771	893	1 322
1973	4 519	386	768	1 678	1 687	1 842	1 034	1 644
1974	4 477	430	761	1 703	1 582	1 793	1 064	1 620
1975	3 851	362	672	1 452	1 365	1 514	838	1 499
1976	3 929	338	651	1 509	1 431	1 511	955	1 463
1977	4 390	449	711	1 592	1 638	1 438	1 141	1 811
1978	4 709	444	749	1 912	1 604	1 456	1 250	2 003
1973								
1st qtr	1 131	101	187	425	419	493	250	389
2nd	1 122	96	192	421	413	469	245	408
3rd	1 116	93	199	389	436	460	268	388
4th	1 150	98	190	444	420	420	271	459
1974								
1st qtr	1 172	115	183	461	414	470	278	425
2nd	1 122	105	187	420	411	447	268	407
3rd	1 093	111	182	420	379	448	260	385
4th	1 090	100	209	403	379	429	259	402
1975								
1st qtr	957	98	157	361	342	387	219	352
2nd	971	92	167	378	335	395	202	375
3rd	976	87	172	374	342	370	200	405
4th	947	85	176	340	346	363	217	367
1976								
1st qtr	942	83	165	355	339	388	217	337
2nd	973	84	174	361	355	380	240	353
3rd	1 001	86	156	386	372	376	245	379
4th	1 013	85	156	408	365	367	253	394
1977								
1st qtr	1 066	99	173	372	421	368	273	425
2nd	1 058	112	172	374	399	330	283	444
3rd	1 117	118	188	409	402	365	299	453
4th	1 149	120	177	436	416	375	286	488
1978								
1st qtr	1 157	110	180	464	403	341	305	510
2nd	1 190	111	190	478	412	378	333	479
3rd	1 163	111	184	479	391	371	303	490
4th	1 199	112	197	492	399	366	309	525
1979								
1st qtr	1 201	112	198	502	389	347	323	531
2nd	1 286	121	186	580	399	384	357	545

[1] See footnote to table 1 [2] Including leasing, on the basis of the ownership of assets.

Table 4 Fixed capital expenditure at current prices of manufacturing, distributive and service industries

£ million

Period	Total	Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries (excluding shipping	Shipping industry
1969	3 629	1 822	1 589	217
1970	4 294	2 130	1 799	364
1971	4 648	2 187	2 078	384
1972	4 971	2 044	2 373	553
1973	6 071	2 347	3 090	635
1974	7 360	3 067	3 682	611
1975	7 939	3 522	3 851	565
1976	8 828	3 955	4 487	386
1977	11 259	4 974	5 735	550
1978	13 052	5 841	6 817	393
1973				
1st qtr	1 455	555	734	166
2nd	1 378	521	738	118
3rd	1 464	612	743	109
4th	1 775	659	875	242
1974				
1st qtr	1 673	693	890	90
2nd	1 684	688	871	125
3rd	1 848	776	899	173
4th	2 155	910	1 022	223
1975				
1st qtr	1 895	860	893	142
2nd	1 893	832	923	138
3rd	1 992	869	975	148
4th	2 158	961	1 060	138
1976				
1st qtr	2 038	916	1 027	96
2nd	1 995	893	1 050	53
3rd	2 266	996	1 124	146
4th	2 528	1 150	1 287	92
1977				
1st qtr	2 576	1 132	1 322	122
2nd	2 539	1 126	1 306	107
3rd	2 846	1 261	1 442	143
4th	3 298	1 455	1 665	178
1978				
1st qtr	3 057	1 351	1 600	106
2nd	3 100	1 363	1 639	98
3rd	3 272	1 460	1 656	156
4th	3 624	1 667	1 922	34
1979				
1st qtr	3 341	1 479	1 822	40
2nd	3 524	1 506	1 914	104

Manufacturers' and distributors' stocks in the second quarter: provisional estimates

Provisional figures indicate that the level of stocks held by manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers rose by about £270 million at 1975 prices, seasonally adjusted, in the second quarter of 1979.

Table 1 Value of physical increase in industry's stocks at 1975 prices seasonally adjusted

£ million

	Total	Manufacturing	Wholesaling	Retailing
Level of stocks at end 1978	28 580	20 084	4 671	3 825
1967	157	48	31	78
1968	806	520	160	126
1969	797	606	131	60
1970	784	592	202	−10
1971	−43	−271	218	10
1972	−89	−288	173	26
1973	2 235	1 170	432	633
1974	1 456	1 281	361	−185
1975	−1 475	−1 120	−249	−106
1976	700	351	131	219
1977	970	509	412	48
1978	895	547	−15	364
1973				
1st qtr	609	349	110	150
2nd	692	291	78	323
3rd	485	281	118	86
4th	450	250	126	74
1974				
1st qtr	84	60	81	−57
2nd	706	488	159	59
3rd	632	662	58	−88
4th	34	71	62	−99
1975				
1st qtr	−461	−258	−99	−104
2nd	−373	−188	−98	−87
3rd	−393	−390	−53	50
4th	−249	−285	1	35
1976				
1st qtr	40	−46	20	65
2nd	−76	−70	3	−9
3rd	337	163	69	105
4th	400	304	38	58
1977				
1st qtr	484	251	103	130
2nd	460	199	237	24
3rd	−88	4	−40	−52
4th	114	55	113	−54
1978				
1st qtr	219	112	34	73
2nd	242	137	−49	154
3rd	253	169	21	63
4th	181	129	−22	74
1979				
1st qtr	229	53	81	95
2nd p	270	55	146	69

p = Provisional

Table 2 Value of the physical increase of stocks held by manufacturing industry at 1975 prices seasonally adjusted

£ million

	Analysis by industry group							Analysis by type of asset		
	All manufacturing industries	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals, coal and petroleum products	Metal manufacture	Engineering, shipbuilding, vehicles and metal goods	Textiles, leather and clothing	Other manufacturing industries	Materials and fuel	Work in progress	Finished goods
Level of stocks at end 1978	20 084	2 492	2 570	1 718	9 590	1 438	2 276	7 107	7 474	5 504
1967	48	57	15	−82	148	−68	−22	−29	173	−96
1968	520	16	174	73	101	59	97	220	188	112
1969	606	55	181	−31	130	134	138	194	49	363
1970	592	17	103	98	376	—	−2	234	192	167
1971	−271	17	39	14	−304	−29	−8	−291	−164	184
1972	−288	34	3	−89	−171	−95	30	−88	49	−248
1973	1 170	152	251	60	429	75	203	829	379	−37
1974	1 281	230	378	7	522	19	124	470	295	516
1975	−1 120	−310	−251	48	−272	−70	−266	−922	−212	14
1976	351	14	95	214	11	−3	21	−86	265	172
1977	509	121	−69	−30	319	32	136	17	215	277
1978	547	179	85	−97	385	−23	17	2	436	109
1973										
1st qtr	349	7	48	51	142	10	91	210	168	−29
2nd	291	31	90	12	102	15	42	257	41	−8
3rd	281	65	100	11	34	28	43	190	113	−22
4th	250	49	14	−14	151	22	28	172	56	21
1974										
1st qtr	60	83	247	−150	−26	−29	−65	241	−10	−171
2nd	488	130	35	34	151	32	107	29	211	248
3rd	662	80	157	88	240	30	68	250	137	276
4th	71	−62	−60	34	157	−12	14	−50	−43	163
1975										
1st qtr	−258	−95	−107	117	−44	−24	−104	−351	−17	110
2nd	−188	−115	−25	31	11	−27	−62	−137	−40	−12
3rd	−390	−76	−75	−76	−74	−26	−63	−295	−62	−33
4th	−285	−23	−43	−24	−164	7	−37	−140	−94	−51
1976										
1st	−46	−27	−5	−9	−1	21	−25	−100	31	23
2nd	−70	−37	24	39	−73	−15	−7	−73	32	−29
3rd	163	14	40	90	10	−4	13	72	84	7
4th	304	64	37	93	76	−5	40	15	118	171
1977										
1st qtr	251	−8	−1	54	155	6	45	92	136	23
2nd	199	69	−40	5	69	38	59	−11	20	190
3rd	4	41	−26	−33	16	−6	12	−19	−23	46
4th	55	19	−2	−57	80	−6	21	−45	82	18
1978										
1st qtr	112	82	34	−75	42	6	22	6	63	43
2nd	137	43	−7	−13	141	−16	−12	−13	76	74
3rd	169	31	—	−1	140	−15	14	4	125	40
4th	129	24	59	−10	62	2	−8	5	172	−48
1979										
1st qtr	53	−10	−18	−16	98	14	−16	−29	−16	98
2nd p	55							94	65	−104

Capital expenditure continued

culated for all industries to include the effects of the 1978 figures and the revisions to data for earlier years.

Notes

1 The estimation of changes in the volume of capital expenditure (as distinct from changes at current prices) is subject to greater uncertainty when the rate of price increases is varying and this should be borne in mind in using the figures.

2 The revised estimates of expenditure at current prices are shown in greater industry detail in the Blue Book on national income and expenditure 1968-78 to be published shortly.

3 The latest results of the department's investment intentions inquiry were published in *Trade and Industry* on 8 June and for manufacturing indicated a rise in investment in 1979 of 2 to 5 per cent over the 1978 level. The indications for the distributive and service industries (excluding shipping) were for a rise of 5 to 7 per cent. The results of the next investment intentions inquiry for 1979 will be published in *Trade and Industry* on 5 October.

4 It should be remembered that there has been an increase during recent years in the practice of obtaining capital goods through some form of leasing or rental arrangements rather than by purchase. Expenditure on capital goods acquired for leasing out is classified to the service industries on the basis of ownership of the assets. Insofar as this leasing is to firms in manufacturing industry, there is an apparent switch of investment from manufacturing to the service industries in the figures. An article on investment in assets for leasing will be published in *Trade and Industry* next month.

Inquiries: Manufacturing industry, 01-215 3175/3176; distribution and service industries, 01-215 3345.

Manufacturing industry

It is provisionally estimated that manufacturers' stocks rose by about £55 million, at

1975 prices, seasonally adjusted, in the second quarter of 1979. Stocks of materials and fuel rose by about £95 million and work in progress by about £65 million. Stocks of finished goods fell by about £105 million.

The stocks/output ratio fell during the quarter from 104.3 at end-March to 100.7 at end-June because the increase in stocks was offset by a rise of about 4 per cent in manufacturing output. The ratios for each asset fell during the quarter.

Distributive industries

On the basis of provisional estimates, wholesalers' stocks increased by about £150 million, at 1975 prices, seasonally adjusted. This is one of the largest increases recorded in this series. Retailers' stocks rose by about £70 million, at 1975 prices, seasonally adjusted, in the second quarter.

Revisions to series

The results of annual surveys with their greater coverage, are used to update the quarterly series which are derived from smaller sample surveys. The figures for manufacturing have been revised to take account of the final 1974 and 1975 censuses of production, although for some industries information from the quarterly sample has been retained. Figures for 1976 and 1977 have been adjusted to reflect the 1975 changes and for 1978 also to take account of returns received too late for the original quarterly calculations. To be consistent with the most recent censuses of production work in progress by process plant contractors has been excluded from engineering work in progress. Estimates for manufacturing stocks at constant prices for 1975, 1976 and 1977 have been revised to take fully into account a new method of deflation.

The series for wholesalers' stocks incorporate the results of the annual wholesaling inquiry for 1977 and that for retailers' stocks has been improved for example by the incorporation of the results of the annual retailing inquiries for 1976 and 1977.

Seasonal adjustment factors have been recalculated for manufacturers' and wholesalers' stocks to include the effects of the 1978 pattern and the revisions to data for earlier years.

Notes

1 The estimation of physical changes in stocks is subject to greater uncert inty when the rate of price increase is varying and this should be borne in mind when using the figures.

2 The new method of deflating manufacturing industry's stocks is described in a paper 'Methods of deflating manufacturing industry's stocks' obtainable from: Economic and Statistics Division 6B, Departments of Industry and Trade, Room 247, Sanctuary Buildings, 16-20 Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3DB, tel. 01-215 3176.

Notes to tables 1 to 4

(see 1 June, page 403)

Inquiries: Manufacturing industry, 01-215 3175/5215; distributive industries, 01-215 3347.

Table 3 **Value of the physical increase of stocks held by wholesalers at 1975 prices seasonally adjusted**

£ million

	Total wholesalers	General wholesale distributors	Dealers in coal, builders materials etc	Dealers in industrial materials and machinery
Level of stocks at end 1978	4 671	2 885	400	1 386
1967	31	17	1	14
1968	160	107	9	44
1969	131	81	3	47
1970	202	48	5	149
1971	218	181	−3	40
1972	173	147	29	−3
1973	432	433	4	−6
1974	361	213	15	133
1975	−249	−255	−26	32
1976	131	117	12	2
1977	412	162	38	212
1978	−15	−8	11	−17
1973				
1st qtr	110	106	−17	21
2nd	78	81	15	−18
3rd	118	123	5	−10
4th	126	124	1	1
1974				
1st qtr	81	90	−8	−1
2nd	159	99	14	47
3rd	58	7	2	50
4th	62	18	8	37
1975				
1st qtr	−99	−110	—	11
2nd	−98	−106	−13	21
3rd	−53	−28	−6	−20
4th	1	−11	−8	20
1976				
1st qtr	20	31	21	−31
2nd	3	49	−16	−30
3rd	69	18	18	33
4th	38	19	−11	30
1977				
1st qtr	103	37	25	41
2nd	237	68	8	161
3rd	−40	20	−16	−44
4th	113	37	21	55
1978				
1st qtr	34	34	−33	33
2nd	−49	−44	14	−19
3rd	21	8	3	10
4th	−22	−6	27	−42
1979				
1st qtr	81	132	−40	−11
2nd p	146			

Table 4 **Increase in the book value of manufacturers' and distributors' stocks**

£ million

	Total	Manufacturing	Wholesaling	Retailing
Level of stocks at end 1978	43 606	30 741	7 185	5 680
1967	184	85	47	52
1968	873	580	138	155
1969	1 004	754	134	116
1970	1 329	1 018	207	104
1971	836	436	264	136
1972	1 030	617	298	115
1973	3 551	2 270	793	488
1974	6 168	4 806	938	424
1975	2 949	2 148	348	452
1976	6 330	4 467	1 143	721
1977	5 237	3 394	1 148	695
1978	4 410	3 027	511	872
1973				
1st qtr	667	444	121	102
2nd	699	464	138	97
3rd	979	573	289	117
4th	1 206	790	244	172
1974				
1st qtr	1 749	1 447	243	59
2nd	1 791	1 342	264	185
3rd	1 484	1 172	239	73
4th	1 144	845	192	107
1975				
1st qtr	936	856	18	62
2nd	581	529	15	37
3rd	520	205	158	157
4th	912	558	158	196
1976				
1st qtr	1 147	844	192	111
2nd	1 237	977	214	46
3rd	1 737	1 096	407	234
4th	2 209	1 550	329	330
1977				
1st qtr	2 167	1 485	355	327
2nd	1 364	910	313	141
3rd	742	350	314	78
4th	964	649	166	149
1978				
1st qtr	793	588	91	114
2nd	1 139	837	60	242
3rd	1 016	523	289	204
4th	1 462	1 079	71	312
1979				
1st qtr	1 861	1 279	367	215
2nd p	1 984	1 359	434	192

Table 5 **Relationship of manufacturers' stocks to manufacturing production**

Index numbers – fourth quarter 1974 = 100 — Seasonally adjusted

Period (quarters)	Total stock levels (at 1975 prices)	Production (with 1975 net output weights)	Ratio of stocks to production: Total	Materials and fuel	Work in progress	Finished goods
1973						
1st qtr	89.4	102.1	87.5	84.7	90.5	87.8
2nd	90.8	103.4	87.8	86.7	90.0	86.6
3rd	92.3	104.3	88.5	88.3	90.9	85.4
4th	93.5	104.3	89.6	90.2	91.6	85.8
1974						
1st qtr	93.8	99.9	93.9	97.3	95.6	86.1
2nd	96.3	104.3	92.3	93.5	94.5	87.3
3rd	99.6	103.2	96.5	97.5	97.5	93.6
4th	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1975						
1st qtr	98.7	99.3	99.4	96.3	100.4	102.9
2nd	97.8	94.8	103.1	99.1	104.6	107.5
3rd	95.8	93.7	102.1	96.3	104.8	108.0
4th	94.3	94.4	99.9	93.8	102.6	106.2
1976						
1st qtr	94.1	94.7	99.3	92.2	102.7	106.3
2nd	93.8	97.2	96.4	88.9	100.6	103.0
3rd	94.6	97.2	97.3	89.9	101.9	103.2
4th	96.1	98.6	97.4	88.7	102.2	105.2
1977						
1st qtr	97.4	99.3	98.0	89.3	103.5	104.9
2nd	98.4	97.8	100.5	90.5	105.3	110.4
3rd	98.4	98.4	99.9	89.7	104.3	110.7
4th	98.7	97.3	101.4	90.2	106.8	112.4
1978						
1st qtr	99.3	97.8	101.5	89.8	107.3	112.7
2nd	99.9	99.9	100.0	87.8	106.1	111.9
3rd	100.8	100.4	100.3	87.3	107.4	112.0
4th	101.4	98.1	102.4	89.4	112.4	113.6
1979						
1st qtr	101.7	97.5	104.3	89.7	113.0	116.5
2nd p	102.0	101.3	100.7	87.4	109.7	110.0

p = Provisional

Steel consumption and stocks: second quarter

Steel consumption in the second quarter of 1979 is estimated to have been 3.76 million tonnes, a rise of 3 per cent on the first quarter but somewhat below the average for 1978 as a whole.

Steel stocks of consumers and stockholders rose by nearly ½ million tonnes in the second quarter following the destocking which occurred in the first quarter partly as a result of the transport dispute.

Notes

1 Data from the third quarter of 1977 have been calculated on a slightly different basis from previous figures and therefore the series are not strictly comparable before and after that date. The discontinuities in the aggregate figures are, however, fairly small.

2 Table 5 has been revised in order to bring the commodities shown into line with those used for the consumers' breakdown.

Inquiries: Department of Industry, Millbank Tower, Millbank, London, SW1P 4QU, tel. 01-211 3637.

Table 1 **Consumption, deliveries and stocks of finished steel** Seasonally adjusted

Period	Consumption million tonnes	Deliveries million tonnes: From UK production to consumers and stockholders	Deliveries million tonnes: Imports	Deliveries million tonnes: Total to consumers [1]	Stocks at end of period million tonnes: Consumers	Stocks at end of period million tonnes: Stockholders	Stocks at end of period million tonnes: Total	Number of weeks use held in stock by consumers and stockholders
1975	15.45	12.03	3.03	15.01	4.53	0.92	5.45	18.3
1976	15.80	12.67	3.15	15.65	4.37	1.09	5.46	18.0
1977	15.30	12.01	2.97	15.11	4.15	0.96	5.11	17.4
1978	15.57	11.94	3.26	15.24	3.83	0.90	4.73	15.8
1977								
1st qtr	3.74	3.03	0.59	3.66	4.29	1.05	5.34	17.9
2nd	3.76	2.90	0.64	3.61	4.14	0.98	5.12	17.4
3rd	3.91	3.17	0.88	4.04	4.20	0.99	5.19	17.4
4th	3.85	2.91	0.86	3.80	4.15	0.96	5.11	17.4
1978								
1st qtr	4.21	3.21	0.85	4.05	3.99	0.97	4.96	16.4
2nd	3.95	3.03	0.86	3.90	3.94	0.96	4.90	16.0
3rd	3.91	2.89	0.88	3.82	3.85	0.91	4.76	15.5
4th	3.50	2.81	0.66	3.48	3.83	0.90	4.73	15.8
1979								
1st qtr	3.66	2.76	0.54	3.44	3.60	0.76	4.36	15.1
2nd p	3.76	3.22	0.93	4.18	4.02	0.82	4.84	15.3

[1] Total deliveries to consumers are deliveries from UK production to consumers and stockholders plus imports minus stock build by stockholders.

Table 2 **Consumption of finished steel by industry group** Seasonally adjusted. Million tonnes

Period	Railways	Ship-building	Con-struction	Electrical engin-eering	Mechanical engin-eering	Motors	Hollow ware	Wire and wire manu-factures	Other consuming industries
1975	0.54	0.66	2.53	0.84	3.29	1.65	1.09	0.96	3.89
1976	0.45	0.56	2.51	0.82	3.33	1.86	1.27	1.03	3.97
1977	0.36	0.41	2.05	0.67	3.80	1.86	1.28	0.89	3.98
1978	0.45	0.46	2.17	0.72	3.84	2.20	1.33	1.00	3.40
1977									
1st qtr	0.09	0.10	0.53	0.17	0.86	0.47	0.33	0.23	0.96
2nd	0.08	0.12	0.51	0.16	0.93	0.43	0.32	0.23	0.98
3rd	0.08	0.15	0.46	0.16	0.91	0.60	0.34	0.25	0.96
4th	0.11	0.16	0.51	0.17	0.89	0.62	0.31	0.25	0.83
1978									
1st qtr	0.12	0.14	0.55	0.24	1.07	0.63	0.32	0.25	0.90
2nd	0.13	0.13	0.53	0.17	1.01	0.58	0.35	0.26	0.80
3rd	0.10	0.10	0.58	0.17	0.95	0.53	0.34	0.24	0.91
4th	0.11	0.09	0.51	0.15	0.82	0.46	0.32	0.24	0.80
1979									
1st qtr	0.08	0.10	0.47	0.16	0.78	0.53	0.26	0.25	1.03

Table 3 **Stocks of finished steel held by industry group** Seasonally adjusted. Million tonnes

Period	Railways	Ship-building	Con-struction	Electrical engin-eering	Mechanical engin-eering	Motors	Hollow-ware	Wire and wire manu-factures	Other consuming Industries
1975	0.16	0.51	1.14	0.13	0.90	0.39	0.14	0.15	1.01
1976	0.12	0.39	1.00	0.13	0.92	0.47	0.17	0.13	1.04
1977	0.25	0.48	1.48	0.09	0.17	0.48	0.23	0.17	0.80
1978	0.24	0.43	0.46	0.08	1.05	0.40	0.22	0.16	0.77
1977									
1st qtr	0.12	0.37	1.01	0.13	0.90	0.45	0.18	0.13	1.01
2nd	0.12	0.33	0.99	0.12	0.88	0.44	0.17	0.12	0.98
3rd	0.26	0.50	0.45	0.09	1.19	0.52	0.23	0.17	0.79
4th	0.25	0.48	0.48	0.09	1.17	0.48	0.23	0.17	0.80
1978									
1st qtr	0.25	0.47	0.46	0.09	1.15	0.46	0.21	0.17	0.75
2nd	0.24	0.45	0.46	0.08	1.15	0.47	0.19	0.17	0.75
3rd	0.24	0.44	0.47	0.07	1.09	0.43	0.21	0.16	0.73
4th	0.24	0.43	0.46	0.08	1.05	0.40	0.22	0.16	0.77
1979									
1st qtr	0.23	0.39	0.45	0.08	1.03	0.40	0.19	0.14	0.69

New companies registered in Great Britain

Details are given below of new companies registered in Great Britain during June 1979 showing nominal capital. The figures are exclusive of unlimited companies and companies limited by guarantee.

Nominal capital	Total	Public com-panies	Private com-panies
Not exceeding £100	6 600	—	6 600
Over £100 but under £1 000	88	—	88
£1 000 but under £10 000	1 828	—	1 828
£10 000 but under £50 000	897	—	897
£50 000 but under £100 000	125	—	125
£100 000 but under £1 000 000	175	—	175
£1 000 000 and over	18	—	18
Total number	9 731	—	9 731
	£ thous	£ thous	£ thous
Total amount of nominal capital			

Companies registered in Great Britain in 1978 and 1979

	1978 Number	1978 Nominal capital £ thous	1979 Number	1979 Nominal capital £ thous
January	4 555	31 447	5 421	63 536
February	4 316	38 325	5 142	85 924
March	6 024	52 299	—	—
April	5 031	47 396	—	—
May	5 939	59 998	7 334	96 172
June	5 023	45 806	9 731	101 008
July	5 264	57 870		
August	5 087	50 191		
September	5 484	92 414		
October	5 482	41 488		
November	6 131	60 558		
December	4 343	59 082		
Total	62 679	636 874		

Inquiries: Department of Trade, Companies House, Crown Way, Maindy, Cardiff CF4 3UZ, tel. Cardiff (0222) 388588 ext. 2370.

'T & I' index

Readers wanting to know when articles and items of information were published in *Trade and Industry* should consult the published indexes which are issued free to subscribers. For material published in recent months, inquiries of this kind can be made to the Department of Industry Library's indexing section, tel. 01-215 5842 or 01-215 5879.

Table 4 **Receipts, consumption and stocks of finished steel by type and selected industry groups**

Not seasonally adjusted. Thousand tonnes

Steel type: selected industry group and total	1st quarter 1978		2nd quarter 1978		3rd quarter 1978		4th quarter 1978		1st quarter 1979		Stocks at end of quarter 1
	Receipts	Consumption	Receipts	Consumption	Receipts	Consumption	Receipts	Consumption	Receipts	Consumption	
Ingots, blooms, billets and slabs											
Total	207.2	213.0	155.5	153.5	131.2	135.9	145.6	143.9	222.4	235.0	217.1
of which: Mechanical engineering	66.9	71.8	37.5	35.8	34.5	37.8	31.3	29.2	48.1	51.3	82.4
Sections (including rails)											
Total	509.7	534.8	476.0	457.1	441.3	446.6	441.8	460.1	466.2	510.8	364.7
of which: Railways	64.1	58.6	61.4	60.8	53.0	49.0	56.4	58.9	34.9	37.0	65.4
Construction	205.6	238.1	219.2	188.6	215.3	208.3	196.3	205.6	213.3	239.3	118.8
Mechanical engineering	100.1	96.2	87.6	86.9	68.6	81.3	76.6	83.7	74.7	79.5	49.4
Rods and bars for reinforcement											
Total	264.7	239.9	231.8	247.9	216.9	235.3	252.6	248.7	213.6	214.6	170.8
of which: Construction	56.9	47.4	79.0	89.5	67.6	66.4	86.0	85.7	96.5	87.1	54.6
Mechanical engineering	200.9	186.5	141.5	146.2	143.0	163.1	143.9	141.5	116.3	125.9	107.7
Other rod and bar – in coil											
Total	363.8	365.3	292.2	288.6	255.8	260.3	272.2	289.7	301.4	314.0	162.0
of which: Mechanical engineering	76.4	79.7	41.9	40.4	37.1	36.4	25.7	27.2	34.9	35.0	64.0
Wire and wire manufactures	242.6	241.6	221.2	215.0	181.8	187.1	219.1	234.1	239.7	250.2	56.2
Other rod and bar – straight lengths – hot rolled											
Total	302.2	307.0	205.7	206.6	204.2	204.8	201.1	210.0	266.1	262.5	314.2
of which: Mechanical engineering	61.6	70.3	49.5	46.9	46.6	45.1	39.0	40.8	42.3	41.9	154.4
Motor vehicles	26.6	27.1	16.0	16.7	15.6	16.1	18.4	19.3	25.2	24.8	1.7
Construction	19.9	19.9	18.7	18.7	11.6	11.9	9.6	7.0	18.1	17.4	4.4
Other rod and bar – straight lengths – cold finished											
Total	141.9	147.2	126.6	135.1	102.9	102.6	112.0	109.8	88.2	93.1	42.2
of which: Electrical engineering	13.2	12.4	12.1	14.6	8.8	9.6	9.3	9.4	7.1	7.7	5.1
Mechanical engineering	43.8	45.1	36.7	40.0	25.3	27.5	32.2	31.0	25.6	27.0	13.9
Motor vehicles	29.0	29.7	24.4	26.4	19.6	17.0	21.7	21.6	26.6	28.1	9.4
Strip – hot rolled											
Total	103.2	115.0	91.5	94.6	74.5	74.8	84.0	76.5	97.4	109.1	133.7
of which: Mechanical engineering	11.1	15.1	19.2	19.6	15.1	13.2	16.3	17.9	19.1	20.0	19.0
Motor vehicles	43.0	42.2	29.4	30.2	24.9	24.4	29.8	27.9	25.2	27.4	33.3
Strip – cold rolled											
Total	117.4	113.9	106.5	108.4	89.1	97.6	109.8	116.6	109.7	114.6	159.2
of which: Electrical engineering	15.6	15.2	13.7	13.9	10.7	10.7	12.3	12.7	8.8	8.6	2.4
Mechanical engineering	19.5	19.8	16.3	15.7	14.4	14.4	18.6	18.3	12.5	13.3	27.0
Motor vehicles	19.1	20.3	17.6	17.4	12.3	14.2	15.0	15.0	19.1	21.0	28.9
Sheet – hot rolled											
Total	102.6	107.2	106.4	102.8	75.2	71.7	90.9	93.6	91.7	97.4	58.9
of which: Mechanical engineering	26.4	27.3	42.4	40.6	22.6	22.3	30.2	30.7	14.7	14.5	13.8
Motor vehicles	31.9	31.4	17.9	15.6	15.7	14.9	16.9	18.6	54.1	43.9	24.3
Hollow ware	8.8	11.4	10.6	10.2	10.4	9.4	7.9	8.6	7.0	8.8	4.6
Sheet – cold reduced											
Total	861.0	876.7	855.0	864.6	697.6	703.6	643.8	649.3	682.9	693.0	376.4
of which: Electrical engineering	170.9	173.1	111.7	116.2	104.6	102.6	88.4	87.0	119.6	116.1	22.3
Mechanical engineering	127.3	132.5	151.1	151.9	95.5	101.8	104.3	102.3	90.5	89.5	55.7
Motor vehicles	315.9	314.2	328.8	335.3	203.8	222.1	203.9	211.4	207.3	207.5	161.4
Hollow ware	83.3	86.7	84.9	87.2	100.7	90.3	89.6	87.0	55.1	55.0	64.6
Plate											
Total	670.8	715.1	644.9	677.2	486.4	533.7	465.1	479.9	564.5	642.4	618.2
of which: Shipbuilding	74.1	97.0	89.5	95.3	57.6	66.6	59.2	63.3	36.3	86.9	215.1
Construction	167.7	169.8	136.1	142.7	106.7	115.9	105.1	109.7	122.9	135.9	145.2
Mechanical engineering	231.0	243.6	213.9	213.5	162.3	175.4	148.2	150.1	212.6	212.8	143.3
Motor vehicles	80.6	89.0	70.8	78.6	63.6	69.1	55.8	60.0	75.1	75.9	55.9
Tinplate and blackplate											
Total	245.0	250.5	277.9	289.3	220.6	223.5	234.3	237.0	218.0	238.2	123.0
of which: Hollow ware	209.0	210.1	239.0	245.0	183.0	186.1	188.5	191.9	178.2	191.0	100.2
All other steel products											
Total	460.9	451.8	450.8	466.8	406.4	423.5	433.8	438.2	454.2	472.4	856.9
Railways	21.8	20.1	20.8	24.4	17.0	18.7	22.3	20.2	15.0	21.0	114.9
Shipbuilding	5.3	7.9	8.7	8.5	6.2	6.7	6.2	5.8	15.3	11.9	28.1
Construction	34.7	31.3	35.1	33.6	28.6	30.8	34.0	33.8	23.5	27.0	38.2
Electrical engineering	10.5	8.9	10.9	11.9	9.8	9.3	11.7	11.9	11.7	12.0	13.4
Mechanical engineering	150.6	144.9	148.6	154.6	135.1	140.9	141.4	145.9	132.4	140.1	329.1
Motor vehicles	55.6	55.2	50.9	53.0	50.3	54.2	45.8	46.9	56.8	58.0	67.6
Hollow ware	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.5	1.1
Wire and wire manufactures	18.8	19.4	21.3	20.1	13.4	14.0	15.0	15.3	15.0	15.0	55.0
All other industries	162.3	162.8	153.3	159.5	144.7	147.6	156.6	157.5	183.9	186.9	212.1
Total all steel products											
Total	4 350.4	4 437.4	4 020.8	4 092.5	3 402.1	3 513.9	3 486.9	3 550.2	3 781.3	3 977.1	3 597.3
Railways	123.8	120.8	123.9	129.9	92.6	94.5	104.0	105.5	72.0	83.3	234.2
Shipbuilding	119.5	143.7	121.5	132.1	79.0	88.7	87.1	92.0	63.6	115.7	381.0
Construction	561.0	579.7	565.6	556.6	523.8	522.3	487.4	502.4	499.6	536.2	423.3
Electrical engineering	242.9	245.4	164.2	176.3	155.8	155.4	148.6	147.7	167.2	166.0	79.9
Mechanical engineering	1 115.7	1 132.9	1 011.4	1 033.4	801.0	860.1	812.2	820.3	826.0	851.9	1 040.7
Motor vehicles	647.2	654.3	592.4	615.1	440.0	468.0	451.6	462.0	574.1	576.5	411.7
Hollow ware	328.8	335.3	362.2	377.5	317.0	307.0	306.9	304.6	250.3	274.2	192.7
Wire and wire manufactures	274.7	274.2	262.3	256.3	207.4	212.8	248.3	263.9	272.6	282.6	141.9
All other industries	936.8	951.1	817.3	815.3	785.5	805.1	840.8	851.8	1 056.0	1 110.8	691.9

Engineering industries: indices of production up to May

The indices of production for the engineering industries for the period March to May continue to show a very substantial increase on the preceding three months. The picture is complicated by the presence of January (when output was severely curtailed by industrial disruption and extreme weather conditions) in the comparison period, and much of the improvement may be due to reaction from the January low. All three of the major engineering sectors show appreciable increases on the three monthly comparison, with electrical engineering the best performer by a slim margin.

In the mechanical engineering sector only the 'food processing machinery, etc,' industry (MLH 3397/8) showed a decline on the three monthly comparison. Outstanding increases were achieved by the 'office machinery' (MLH 338) and 'mining machinery' (MLH 3391) industries although several other industries were not far behind. The largest of the engineering industries 'industrial plant and fabricated steelwork' (MLH 3415) and 'other mechanical engineering' produced relatively small increases.

In the instrument engineering sector a wide diversity of performance can be seen with the 'photographic and copying equipment' industry (MLH 351) registering a very sharp increase and the other three industries in the sector showing small movements. The only industry to show a fall in this sector was 'watches and clocks' (MLH 352) where the decline was only 2 per cent.

Industries within the electrical engineering sector have shown less extreme movements over the three monthly comparison period than those in the other engineering sectors. The highest gains of 11 and 10 per cent respectively, were made by the 'broadcasting equipment' (MLH 3652) and 'computers' (MLH 366) industries. The 'batteries' industry (MLH 3692/3) was the only industry in this sector to show a small fall. Again the more highly weighted industries tended to have relatively small increases, with the exception of 'electronic components' (MLH 364) where there was a substantial improvement over the period.

Inquiries: On the article and the statistics: Miss L. John, Branch EcS3A, Department of Industry, Room 607, Dean Bradley House, 52 Horseferry Road, London SW1P 2AG, tel. 01-212 5770. Requests for quarterly indices for past years: Miss L Adamson, Branch 5, Central Statistical Office, Great George Street, London SW1P 3AQ, tel. 01-233 7239.

Indices of production for engineering industries
Seasonally adjusted volume indices

		1975 = 100				1977			1978				1979		
MLH		Weight (percentage)	1976	1977	1978	2nd qtr	3rd qtr	4th qtr	1st qtr p	2nd qtr p	3rd qtr p	4th qtr p	1st qtr p	Mar-May p	Per cent change Mar-May on previous 3 months
3310	Agricultural machinery	1.07	96.6	93.6	89.7	88.8	94.2	92.6	91.7	97.8	83.1	86.1	82.1	'	
3320	Machine tools	2.94	83.3	80.0	81.1	78.9	79.2	79.9	79.9	80.4	82.6	81.6	83.6	87.8	+11
3331	Pumps	1.33	107.6	110.9	108.4	110.6	109.9	107.0	109.2	110.3	109.5	104.7	104.6	105.1	+2
3332	Valves	1.87	91.2	96.3	94.9	89.4	104.2	93.7	94.5	96.4	99.2	89.4	83.0	86.8	+8
3333/4	Compressors	1.90	97.9	101.4	100.8	98.0	102.4	105.1	103.7	100.5	102.3	96.6	94.6	98.2	+4
3340	Industrial engines	1.54	100.9	109.3	105.9	104.3	108.3	111.4	106.0	110.0	102.7	104.8	116.6	119.9	+8
3350	Textile machinery	1.89	69.6	46.7	42.5	44.2	43.4	47.0	41.5	43.7	41.3	43.6	35.3	37.9	+12
3360	Construction equipment	2.99	99.1	100.0	91.2	95.2	98.1	95.8	89.8	96.1	89.6	89.3	76.3	84.1	+9
3370	Mechanical handling equipment	3.72	90.1	88.0	87.9	89.5	88.2	82.5	85.1	87.6	91.8	87.0	83.9	'	
3380	Office machinery	1.25	95.9	97.2	67.2	94.8	96.6	97.6	72.2	71.4	66.4	58.6	75.3	80.9	+19
3391	Mining machinery	1.54	93.1	87.2	101.9	86.0	86.5	95.5	105.1	99.2	106.9	96.4	110.4	117.2	+14
3392	Printing and paper machinery	1.05	86.7	86.6	100.4	85.5	83.9	87.9	85.6	104.0	99.9	112.0	'		
3393/4	Refrigerating and space-heating machinery	2.40	94.6	93.6	95.3	94.5	93.2	89.1	96.0	95.9	94.5	94.8	101.1	102.2	+4
3395/6	Weighing machinery and power tools	0.75	99.3	101.6	115.2	104.0	93.9	109.1	118.7	108.8	97.8	135.4	129.0	131.4	—
3397/8	Food processing machinery and packaging machinery	1.62	93.6	90.0	88.6	89.5	96.2	82.3	88.0	88.4	90.9	87.3	79.2	73.5	−8
3399	Other non-electrical machinery	3.79	96.5	96.5	96.3	93.2	91.0	93.6	100.2	92.7	100.9	91.4	79.7	87.4	+9
3414	Constructional steelwork	3.51	93.1	79.0	80.4	78.6	80.2	75.7	77.4	83.5	80.3	80.6	71.8	'	
3415	Industrial plant and fabricated steelwork	9.59	101.9	101.2	101.4	103.3	101.7	99.8	97.7	98.0	108.7	101.4	96.9	100.1	+1
3491	Ball, roller and plain bearings	1.76	99.2	97.9	93.5	98.8	95.8	94.8	95.2	96.1	93.4	89.3	92.5	95.3	+7
	Other mechanical engineering	7.64	95.6	95.5	96.8	94.2	97.5	94.0	97.6	94.6	98.5	96.4	95.6	96.6	+3
	Mechanical engineering	54.14	95.1	93.2	92.7	92.2	93.2	91.5	92.0	92.4	94.7	91.6	88.6	91.5	+4
3510	Photographic and copying equipment	0.42	99.7	103.1	136.3	105.3	108.3	98.4	129.6	134.6	141.8	139.1	133.6	158.4	+30
3520	Watches and clocks	0.51	91.3	90.5	100.4	88.1	96.8	91.2	89.6	97.1	106.8	108.0	87.5	89.6	−2
3530	Surgical instruments	1.42	91.5	89.2	87.4	88.4	89.0	88.0	86.4	86.1	88.4	89.0	90.8	93.1	+3
3540	Scientific and industrial instruments	4.80	98.4	102.0	108.6	102.4	102.2	103.4	104.5	109.0	108.2	112.5	111.6	112.9	+2
	Instrument engineering	7.15	96.6	98.7	105.4	98.7	99.6	99.2	101.3	105.1	106.1	109.1	107.0	110.0	+4
3610	Electrical machinery	6.81	97.6	102.1	101.8	101.2	103.9	103.1	108.2	100.1	102.2	96.9	101.0	98.9	+1
3620	Wires and cables	2.64	101.6	107.5	104.0	108.0	108.5	103.7	102.6	105.6	103.8	103.9	101.2	104.0	+4
3630	Telecommunications	4.62	86.8	72.2	68.1	71.6	73.5	70.9	66.9	70.9	65.7	68.7	'		
3640	Electronic components	5.18	106.6	121.4	132.4	121.3	120.8	123.9	131.9	134.8	134.9	128.2	137.8	141.4	+7
3651	Records and tapes	0.59	93.1	95.7	90.5	93.0	88.8	96.3	95.6	109.0	88.7	68.7	81.6	84.4	+8
3652	Broadcasting equipment	1.73	92.4	89.7	102.2	84.8	95.7	89.4	95.1	111.0	99.7	103.1	102.2	109.1	+11
3660	Computers	3.20	103.4	122.4	161.3	117.9	132.0	132.3	144.4	142.1	163.4	195.2	212.8	224.5	+10
3670	Electronic capital goods	5.37	104.5	116.0	117.7	113.3	114.2	121.3	116.6	113.8	116.4	124.1	125.0	124.8	+1
3680	Domestic electrical appliances	3.10	92.2	93.2	92.4	89.1	92.3	91.4	86.0	96.8	94.0	92.7	'		
3691	Electric parts for vehicles	2.15	97.3	89.7	90.6	97.7	74.9	92.8	97.9	89.6	90.8	84.1	96.1	95.9	+4
3692/3	Batteries	1.19	99.2	98.4	108.3	88.8	99.3	104.0	101.7	113.5	111.0	106.8	100.4	99.5	−1
3694	Lamps and other electrical	2.14	96.4	98.0	106.0	98.2	98.0	96.1	105.8	107.9	104.8	105.7	101.6	104.4	+4
	Electrical engineering	38.71	98.5	102.7	108.0	101.3	103.0	104.4	106.8	107.6	108.2	109.6	113.7	115.6	+5
	Combined engineering	100.00	96.5	97.3	99.6	96.2	97.4	97.1	98.4	99.2	100.7	99.8	99.6	102.1	+4

' Not available owing to insufficient response. p Provisional.

Foreign arrivals in the UK in April and May

During April 934 000 and during May 803 000 foreign nationals entered the United Kingdom. This represents an increase of 21 per cent on April 1978, and a decrease of 9 per cent on May 1978.

Arrivals for the first five months of the year totalled 3 088 000, 4 per cent down on the corresponding period of 1978. Arrivals from major areas of the world were:

EEC (excluding Irish Republic)
April 1979 583 000 (up 31 per cent on April 1978)
May 1979 434 000 (down 10 per cent on May 1978)

Rest of western Europe
April 1979 137 000 (up 20 per cent on April 1978)
May 1979 101 000 (down 2 per cent on May 1978)

USA
April 1979 123 000 (down 3 per cent on April 1978)
May 1979 165 000 (down 18 per cent on May 1978)

Rest of the world (excluding north America)
April 1979 91 000 (up 8 per cent on April 1978)
May 1979 103 000 (up 3 per cent on May 1978)

The increase in arrivals recorded in April, particularly those from western Europe, can be mainly attributed to the varying date of Easter which occurred in March in 1978.

These figures are released by the Department of Trade and the British Tourist Authority. They relate to Home Office returns of arrivals of nationals of foreign countries except the Irish Republic and the Commonwealth (see notes, in particular note 4).

Arrivals from western European countries in April 1979 still showed an increase over April 1978 after allowing for the later date of Easter. This could be due to travellers completing journeys that had been postponed from the earlier months of the year when the severe weather conditions and some strikes had hampered travel. It is thought that the decrease in arrivals from the USA is partly due to the uncertainty of the United States economy and the weakening of the dollar.

Arrivals from the EEC

In April there was an increase in arrivals of nationals of all EEC countries; the largest being of West German nationals (72 per cent), Belgian/Luxembourg nationals (27 per cent) and Dutch nationals (22 per cent). In May the largest decreases occurred in arrivals of Belgian/Luxembourg nationals (30 per cent) and West German nationals (14 per cent). Total EEC arrivals for the first five months of the year were down 2 per cent to 1 718 000 from 1 761 000 in the same period of 1978.

Rest of western Europe

The largest increases in April were in arrivals of Spanish, Turkish and Portuguese nationals of 71 per cent, 38 per cent and 37 per cent respectively, although there were decreases in Greek (1 per cent) and Yugoslav nationals (5 per cent). In May there were increases in arrivals of Finnish nationals (18 per cent) and of those of Spain (3 per cent) and Sweden (4 per cent).

Of the remaining countries the largest decreases were in arrivals of Austrian nationals (18 per cent), Yugoslavians (8 per cent) and Greeks (6 per cent).

During the first five months of 1979 total arrivals of nationals of the rest of western Europe fell by 4 per cent to 465 000 compared with 484 000 in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Arrivals from the USA

Arrivals of USA nationals for the first five months of 1979 fell by 12 per cent to 495 000 from 564 000 over the same period of 1978.

Rest of the world

The upward trend in arrivals of Asian nationals (excluding those from Japan), continued in April with an increase of 18 per cent but in May they showed a decrease of 5 per cent when compared with last year. However, for the first five months of 1979 there was an overall increase of 6 per cent compared with the corresponding period of 1978.

Arrivals of Japanese nationals continued to increase; in April by 17 per cent, and in May by 24 per cent when compared with last year. There was also an increase for the first five months of the year of 25 per cent on the equivalent period of 1978.

Arrivals of east European nationals were up by 16 per cent in April but down by 16 per cent in May when compared with the same months in 1978. Those of Latin America increased in both April and May, by 33 per cent and 21 per cent respectively compared with 1978. For the first five months of the year, arrivals from eastern Europe rose by 4 per cent and those from Latin America by 16 per cent.

In April arrivals of Middle East nationals fell by 11 per cent, and in May by 10 per cent, and the overall total for the first five months of 1979 was down by 20 per cent compared with the same period of 1978.

For the first five months of the year total arrivals of foreign nationals other than those from western Europe and north America were up 1 per cent over the corresponding period of 1978; increasing to 410 000 from 406 000.

Inquiries: 01-212 5555.

Foreign arrivals — Thousands per month

	Total arrivals of nationals of EEC countries (excluding Irish Republic) [1]		Foreign arrivals from non-EEC countries [2]							
			Nationals of rest of western Europe (non-EEC)		Nationals of United States		Nationals of other foreign countries		Total nationals of non-EEC countries	
1970	199		47		117		41		205	
1971	214		53		129		46		228	
1972	232		59		134		51		244	
1973	265		70		131		62		263	
1974	280		75		107		68		250	
1975	314		87		99		80		267	
1976	379		113		121		89		322	
1977	438		133		144		107		383	
1978	431		121		150		115		385	
1978	UA	SA	UA	SA	UA	SA	UA	SA	UA	SA
January	212	415	77	125	74	152	70	106	221	390
February	217	424	73	119	60	146	68	113	201	379
March	405	421	116	127	102	164	83	104	302	395
April	444	429	115	124	127	148	84	109	326	381
May	483	441	103	117	200	169	100	114	404	400
June	462	423	153	123	243	163	139	123	535	408
July	917	443	242	120	271	156	215	118	728	396
August	667	439	133	111	218	144	190	114	541	371
September	424	444	116	115	193	132	146	113	456	355
October	387	431	124	120	141	145	111	120	375	388
November	265	420	102	123	83	130	87	125	272	379
December	291	443	96	126	88	151	81	115	265	384
1979										
January	191	372	67	109	67	135	71	110	204	354
February [3]	205	394	65	105	55	134	65	107	185	346
March [3]	305	405	95	127	85	141	80	103	260	321
April	583	471	137	122	123	139	91	120	351	381
May	434	394	101	115	165	132	103	117	369	364
Jan-May 78	1 761		484		564		406		1 453	
Jan-May 79 [3]	1 718		465		495		410		1 370	

[1] Total arrivals: all nationals of EEC countries admitted to the UK irrespective of intended length of stay or purpose (excluding Irish Republic). [2] Foreign arrivals (non-EEC): nationals of countries other than EEC or the Commonwealth admitted for less than one year for selected purposes – see note 2. [3] Includes estimates for certain ports – see note 4. UA = Unadjusted, Home Office. SA = Seasonally adjusted, Department of Trade.

Notes

1 The figures, collected by the Home Office, record the number of journeys made, so that a person who makes more than one journey is counted on each occasion. The figure for any particular country relate not to the place from which the passenger travelled, but to the fact that he or she was a foreign national admitted on the basis of holding a passport of that country.

2 Figures for the nationals of non-EEC countries include stateless persons, while an estimated addition has been made to the Home Office figures for the appreciable number of United States passengers arriving via the Irish Republic. All figures for non-EEC arrivals relate to visitors given leave to enter for less than 12 months, ie holidaymakers, business visitors, people coming to stay as guests of relatives or friends, other tourists, and those coming for permit-free employment for less than 12 months, and also include passengers given leave to enter for any period for the purpose of taking up a course of study. These categories comprise approximately 90 per cent of all arrivals.

continued on next page

Motor vehicle production in July

Cars

July production of 67 244 units was 4 per cent above that in July 1978.

Recorded production in the first seven months of 1979 was 10 per cent below that in the corresponding period of last year. Production for export fell by 19 per cent while that for the home market fell by 4 per cent.

Seasonally adjusted production of 99 000 units was 3 per cent below the monthly average during 1978.

Commercial vehicles

July production of 31 818 units was 17 per cent above that in July 1978.

In the seven months to July 1979, recorded commercial vehicle production was 12 per cent above that in the same period of last year. Production for export rose by 1 per cent while that for the home market rose by 22 per cent. Seasonally adjusted production of 39 400 units was 23 per cent above the 1978 average.

Inquiries: Department of Industry, Room 911, Millbank Tower, Millbank, London SW1P 4QU, tel. 01-211 7272.

Table 1 **Car and commercial vehicle production**

Production figures of road motor vehicles cover complete vehicles, chassis with engines for delivery as such and unassembled vehicles for export. Road tractors are included but battery-operated road vehicles are excluded.

	No of weeks	Passenger cars (including taxis)				Commercial road vehicles			
		For home market	For export	Totals	Weekly average	For home market	For export	Totals	Weekly average
1969	53	892 758	824 315	1 717 073	32 398	272 998	192 778	465 776	8 788
1970	52	918 109	722 857	1 640 966	31 557	267 407	190 125	457 532	8 799
1971	52	1 027 462	714 478	1 741 940	33 499	268 278	187 928	456 206	8 773
1972	52	1 307 881	613 430	1 921 311	36 948	272 649	135 470	408 119	7 848
1973	52	1 142 216	605 105	1 747 321	33 602	257 574	159 049	416 623	8 012
1974	52	937 932	596 187	1 534 119	29 502	232 373	170 193	402 566	7 742
1975	52	735 532	532 164	1 267 696	24 379	194 319	186 386	380 705	7 321
1976	53	768 481	564 968	1 333 449	25 159	182 554	189 503	372 057	7 020
1977	52	753 195	562 777	1 315 972	25 307	201 445	196 823	398 268	7 659
1978	52	728 370	494 579	1 222 949	23 518	215 550	168 968	384 518	7 395
1979	52								
1978									
January	4	67 488	43 961	111 449	27 862	16 396	14 717	31 113	7 778
February	4	65 029	42 883	107 912	26 978	15 699	14 959	30 658	7 665
March	5	78 044	61 086	139 130	27 826	22 854	19 057	41 911	8 382
April	4	68 388	50 721	119 109	29 777	18 802	16 169	34 971	8 743
May	4	76 240	45 363	121 603	30 401	20 824	16 990	37 814	9 454
June	5	79 262	42 848	122 110	24 422	22 318	17 163	39 481	7 896
July	4	40 644	24 273	64 917	16 229	15 209	12 032	27 241	6 810
August	4	51 205	37 669	88 874	22 219	12 160	9 057	21 217	5 304
September	5	68 540	38 950	107 490	21 498	20 243	13 531	33 774	6 755
October	4	42 418	36 836	79 254	19 814	15 967	10 331	26 298	6 575
November	4	29 216	28 305	57 521	14 380	13 548	10 757	24 305	6 076
December	5	61 896	41 684	103 580	20 716	21 530	14 205	35 735	7 147
1979									
January	4	58 744	33 533	92 277	23 069	20 636	11 401	32 037	8 009
February	4	61 233	38 560	99 793	24 948	21 909	15 565	37 474	9 369
March	5	86 511	46 801	133 312	26 662	29 040	21 341	50 381	10 076
April	4	61 207	35 716	96 923	24 231	20 721	17 320	38 041	9 510
May	4	68 611	36 845	105 456	26 364	22 709	17 310	40 019	10 005
June	5	74 303	40 018	114 321	22 864	25 796	17 557	43 353	8 671
July	4	45 201	22 043	67 244	16 811	19 805	12 013	31 818	7 955
Cumulative:									
Jan-Jul 78		475 095	311 135	786 230	26 208	132 102	111 087	243 189	8 106
Jan-Jul 79		455 810	253 516	709 326	23 644	160 616	112 507	273 123	9 104
Percentage change		−4	−19	−10		+22	+1	+12	

Note: From January 1978, Land-Rover estate vehicles were recorded as commercial vehicles rather than as passenger cars. Figures for 1977 were revised onto the basis. The number of these vehicles in 1977 was 11 848

Table 2 **Production seasonally adjusted**

Monthly average — Thousands

	Passenger cars			Commercial vehicles		
	For home market	For export	Total	For home market	For export	Total
1969	74	69	143	22.7	16.1	38.8
1970	77	60	137	22.3	15.8	38.1
1971	86	59	145	22.3	15.7	38.0
1972	109	51	160	22.7	11.3	34.0
1973	95	51	146	21.5	13.2	34.7
1974	78	50	128	19.4	14.2	33.6
1975	61	45	106	16.2	15.5	31.7
1976	64	47	111	15.2	15.8	31.0
1977	63	47	110	16.8	16.4	33.2
1978	61	41	102	18.0	14.1	32.1
1979						
1978						
January	66	45	111	17.6	15.8	33.4
February	69	43	112	15.7	15.0	30.7
March	69	52	121	19.2	16.2	35.4
April	69	48	117	19.7	16.3	36.0
May	64	40	104	19.7	14.9	34.6
June	70	38	108	19.9	14.4	34.3
July	59	37	96	19.2	14.3	33.5
August	65	50	115	17.3	14.0	31.3
September	68	39	107	18.9	13.2	32.1
October	46	37	83	15.4	10.8	26.2
November	28	27	55	12.8	11.6	24.4
December	57	38	95	20.2	12.3	32.5
1979						
January	58	35	93	22.2	12.3	34.5
February	65	39	104	22.1	15.6	37.7
March	72	38	110	23.1	17.2	40.3
April	65	36	101	23.1	18.5	41.6
May	58	32	90	21.5	15.2	36.7
June	66	35	101	23.1	14.8	37.9
July	65	34	99	25.0	14.4	39.4

Notes to table 2: The seasonally adjusted series has been adjusted to exclude the effect of regularly recurring influences (eg holidays) but the figures still reflect the effect of factors that do not recur regularly (eg strikes).

Care should be taken not to interpret changes between one month and another as necessarily indicating the underlying trend. The averages in the latest seven months and the previous seven months give a more reliable guide to recent changes.

Foreign arrivals

continued from previous page

For EEC countries, all arrivals are shown, irrespective of the passengers' purpose of visit or expected length of stay. This follows the entry of the United Kingdom into the EEC, since when citizens of community countries are generally admitted to the United Kingdom without having to state their purpose of visit or expected length of stay.

3 Seasonally adjusted figures: Simple comparisons of monthly figures between one year and another, or between adjacent months, must be interpreted with caution. The seasonally adjusted figures may provide a better basis for comparison with other months or for judging current trends. In estimating the seasonal adjustments, allowances have been made for changes in the seasonal pattern, which have been in the direction of a spreading of the tourist season, with some reduction in the summer peak relative to the rest of the year. Adjustment was also made for the effect of the varying date of Easter on numbers of Western European arrivals.

The seasonally adjusted series are liable to revision when subsequent figures become available and should therefore, for the most recent months, be viewed with caution.

4 Due to industrial action in parts of the Civil Service for a limited period during February and March 1979 detailed figures for these months were not available from all the ports for the numbers of foreign arrivals. The unadjusted figures quoted include estimates for the missing returns.

Consumers' expenditure

The second preliminary estimate of consumers' expenditure in the second quarter of 1979 is £17,673 million (revalued at 1975 prices and seasonally adjusted), an upward revision of £64 million from the first estimate issued on 19 July. The revised estimate represents an increase of about 3¾ per cent in consumers' expenditure between the first and second quarters of 1979.

Between the first and second quarters of 1979 all retail sales increased strongly, particularly clothing and footwear, furniture, and radio and electrical goods. There were also substantial increases in consumers' expenditure on motor vehicles and on alcoholic drink (particularly spirits). There was a sharp decrease in expenditure on fuel and light.

Inquiries: Central Statistical Office, tel. 01-233 6135/6193.

Production of man-made fibres in June

In the three months ended June 1979 the volume of production of man-made fibres, seasonally adjusted was estimated to have been 9 per cent higher than in the three months ended March 1979. Total production by weight of man-made fibres in June 1979 was 5 per cent more than in June 1978; output of both continuous filament and staple fibre also increased by 5 per cent.

Inquiries: 01-212 0017 or 01-212 6474.

Man-made fibre production

Thousand metric tonnes

	Total	Continuous filament (singles)	Staple fibre
1968	539.1	241.8	297.4
1969	553.9	252.5	301.5
1970	599.4	257.6	341.9
1971	613.1	276.4	336.7
1972	626.5	264.0	362.5
1973	730.8	305.6	425.3
1974	627.6	271.0	356.6
1975	562.5	246.5	316.0
1976	618.4	270.7	347.7
1977	551.8	239.3	312.5
1978	607.2	240.6	366.6
1977			
1st qtr	154.9	67.2	87.7
2nd	150.8	63.9	86.8
3rd	131.0	55.2	75.8
4th	115.1	53.0	62.1
1978			
1st qtr	150.1	60.6	89.5
2nd	156.2	62.2	94.0
3rd	141.6	56.8	84.8
4th	159.3	61.0	98.3
1979			
1st qtr	147.1	58.0	89.1
2nd	162.0	64.6	97.4
1978			
January	44.2	19.1	25.1
February	47.6	19.0	28.7
March	58.2	22.5	35.7
April	48.3	19.1	29.2
May	58.5	22.7	35.8
June	49.3	20.3	29.0
July	45.9	18.8	27.1
August	48.2	19.3	28.9
September	47.5	18.7	28.8
October	57.2	21.1	36.1
November	54.3	22.3	32.0
December	47.9	17.7	30.2
1979			
January	46.8	19.3	27.5
February	47.5	17.6	29.9
March	52.8	21.1	31.7
April	49.0	19.3	29.7
May	61.1	23.9	37.2
June	51.9	21.4	30.5

Source: Production stats: Man-made Fibres Producers Committee. Index of production: Department of Industry.

Index of the volume of production 1975 = 100

1973	129		1976	110	
1974	111		1977	98	
1975	100		1978	105	

	Actual	Seasonally adjusted		Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1977			**1978** cont		
1st qtr	111	107	Mar	117	106
2nd	107	102	April	102	99
3rd	91	97	May	118	116
4th	82	85	June	106	98
			July	94	96
1978			Aug	97	115
1st qtr	106	100	Sept	100	99
2nd	108	104	Oct	114	113
3rd	97	104	Nov	116	114
4th	109	112	Dec	96	109
1979			**1979**		
1st qtr	103	97	Jan	97	100
2nd	112	109	Feb	104	96
			Mar	108	97
1978			April	103	101
Jan	92	94	May	123	121
Feb	107	99	June	111	103

Wool textile industry: output in June and exports in the first quarter

The volume of production in the wool textile industry (as measured by the seasonally-adjusted index of production) in June 1979 was 1 per cent less than in June 1978. Statistics issued by the Wool Industry Bureau of Statistics show that in June 1979 woven fabrics (excluding blankets) were 3 per cent lower than in June 1978; deliveries of worsted yarns (excluding semi-worsted yarn) were 8 per cent lower. Production of wool and hair tops was 10 per cent less and that of man-made fibre tops was 13 per cent less.

Inquiries: Department of Industry, Room 524, Dean Bradley House, 52 Horseferry Road, London SW1P 2AG, tel. 01-212 0017/ 6474.

Output in the wool textile industry

	Consumption	Production			Deliveries			
	Raw wool (clean weight)	Tops		Woollen yarn [1]	Worsted yarn [2]	Woven fabrics (excluding blankets) [1]		Blankets [3]
		Wool and hair	Man-made fibres			Woollen	Worsted	
	million kg					million sq m		
1968	177.5	96.6	36.4	147.4	98.2	135.8	110.6	27.3
1969	174.5	92.0	42.2	142.2	100.5	130.1	109.2	26.9
1970	153.1	79.7	44.6	129.4	97.6	115.5	99.8	24.6
1971	141.2	66.2	36.6	130.7	93.0	101.9	83.9	28.5
1972	152.3	75.1	45.9	130.9	101.6	99.8	83.7	28.8
1973	136.6	62.2	55.9	135.2	100.0	104.0	88.4	30.6
1974	112.6	43.9	54.8	122.5	87.2	92.1	82.6	28.1
1975	110.6	46.8	44.4	112.1	75.5	76.8	74.6	24.7
1976	119.7	56.5	47.2	108.0	80.8	73.6	69.4	22.8
1977	113.5	52.3	45.3	105.7	81.2	78.8	71.3	22.2
1978	109.0	48.6	43.0	105.7	77.6	77.9	66.2	22.0
1977								
1st qtr	32.4	15.3	12.6	29.0	23.1	19.6	18.8	6.7
2nd	29.8	13.9	11.9	27.2	20.2	21.1	18.1	4.8
3rd	24.5	11.1	10.4	23.0	17.5	19.7	16.4	4.4
4th	26.8	12.0	10.4	26.5	20.4	18.4	18.0	6.2
1978								
1st qtr	29.5	13.6	10.6	27.7	20.8	18.5	17.3	5.8
2nd	28.4	12.8	10.8	27.2	19.6	21.6	16.8	4.8
3rd	24.1	10.8	10.3	23.4	17.9	19.1	15.8	5.0
4th	27.0	11.4	11.3	27.4	19.3	18.7	16.3	6.4
1979								
1st qtr		11.9	9.3	29.0	19.6	19.0	16.3	5.3
2nd		11.8	9.3	27.3	18.3	20.8	16.0	4.1
1978								
January	9.7	4.5	3.0	9.3	6.9	6.0	5.8	2.2
February	9.5	4.5	3.1	8.8	6.7	5.9	6.0	1.5
March	10.3	4.6	4.5	9.6	7.2	6.6	5.5	2.1
April	9.7	4.4	3.2	9.2	6.9	6.8	5.5	1.8
May	9.3	4.2	4.1	8.8	6.4	6.9	5.4	1.5
June	9.4	4.2	3.5	9.2	6.3	7.9	5.9	1.5
July	7.8	4.1	3.9	6.6	5.3	6.3	5.0	1.3
August	7.3	2.7	2.4	8.2	6.0	5.9	5.1	1.6
September	9.0	4.0	4.0	8.6	6.6	6.9	5.7	2.1
October	9.1	3.8	4.2	9.7	7.5	6.8	5.9	2.1
November	10.2	4.4	3.6	10.5	7.0	6.8	6.0	2.0
December	7.7	3.2	3.5	7.2	4.8	5.1	4.4	2.3
1979								
January	9.0	3.7	2.2	9.2	6.4	6.0	5.5	1.6
February		3.7	3.3	9.4	6.3	6.0	5.0	1.8
March		4.5	3.8	10.4	6.9	7.0	5.8	1.9
April		4.1	3.3	8.3	6.4	6.0	4.9	1.4
May		3.8	2.9	9.1	6.3	7.0	5.6	1.4
June		3.9	3.1	9.9	5.6	7.8	5.5	1.3

[1] Estimated. [2] From January 1969 includes semi-worsted yarn: previously yarn of this type was not separately distinguished and the small quantities involved were divided between the worsted yarn headings. In June deliveries of semi-worsted yarn were 0.8 million kg. [3] Woven woollen fabrics include fabrics which are mainly woollen by weight of components and, similarly, woven worsted fabrics include fabrics which are mainly worsted by weight of components.

Letters to the editor

Letters to the editor should be addressed to the Editor, *Trade and Industry*, Eleventh Floor, Millbank Tower, Millbank, London SW1P 4QU, and *not* to HMSO.

Exports of wool textile products

	Total	Wool tops [1]		Yarns		Woven fabrics [2]		Other wool textile products [3]
	£m	£m	Mn kilos	£m	Mn kilos	£m	Mn sq m	£m
1968	114.80	23.94	25.44	20.44	14.34	66.14	69.42	4.28
1969	125.41	26.55	26.01	23.32	16.08	71.08	69.46	4.45
1970	117.25	20.38	21.08	23.37	15.85	70.00	62.51	3.50
1971	106.82	16.28	18.66	23.28	15.88	62.57	54.30	4.70
1972	118.49	19.80	20.51	27.28	18.13	66.48	56.32	4.93
1973	172.32	38.06	21.36	36.95	18.28	91.08	60.39	6.24
1974	180.44	26.15	16.15	41.56	15.56	105.84	52.80	6.89
1975	165.22	28.53	16.19	37.42	13.83	92.08	43.33	7.20
1976	219.07	50.55	20.71	56.03	17.04	104.28	44.58	8.21
1977	294.82	56.92	17.43	77.53	18.02	151.29	51.81	9.08
1978	302.72	51.07	15.04	72.13	16.07	169.54	52.37	9.98
1976								
1st qtr	43.48	10.96	5.06	11.13	4.04	19.52	9.30	1.87
2nd	56.27	13.35	5.34	13.70	4.36	27.41	11.65	1.82
3rd	55.38	11.64	4.42	13.57	3.98	28.22	12.21	1.95
4th	63.94	14.59	5.89	17.64	4.66	29.14	11.42	2.57
1977								
1st qtr	71.46	18.02	5.43	20.04	5.02	30.89	11.91	2.51
2nd	75.23	15.83	4.84	19.89	4.65	37.18	12.74	2.33
3rd	75.83	11.69	3.52	17.81	3.94	43.46	14.28	2.87
4th	72.30	11.38	3.64	19.79	4.41	39.76	12.88	1.37
1978								
1st qtr	71.00	12.98	4.10	19.11	4.29	36.76	11.62	2.15
2nd	80.81	12.85	3.73	18.46	4.18	47.05	14.64	2.45
3rd	74.34	12.54	3.56	15.28	3.38	44.05	13.60	2.47
4th	76.57	12.70	3.65	19.28	4.22	41.68	12.51	2.91
1979								
1st qtr	65.31	13.12	3.62	16.07	3.62	34.00	10.29	2.13

[1] From the first quarter 1976 figures are not strictly comparable with previous periods. [2] Excluding mechanical cloths from January 1970. [3] Wool or other animal hair, carded or combed; felts, wholly or partly of wool; blankets; travelling rugs; woollen and worsted felts; and other made-up textile articles, not individually specified in the export list, of sheeps' or lambs' wool or fine animal hair. Other commodities of, or containing, wool or animal hair not included in the table: sheeps' or lambs' wool and fine or coarse animal hair not carded or combed; noils, rags and other waste; carpets; garments; smallwares; knitted or crocheted fabrics; woven fabrics predominantly of man-made fibres containing sheeps' or lambs' wool or fine animal hair.

Wholesale textile houses: sales and stocks in June

Sales by wholesale textile houses in June showed an increase of 22 per cent on a year earlier, compared with an increase of 11 per cent in April and an increase of 19 per cent in May.

The value of stocks at the end of June showed an increase of 11 per cent compared with the same period last year.

Inquiries. These statistics are prepared by Textile Distributors' Association. Inquiries should be addressed to the Secretary, Textile Distributors' Association, 3 Berners Street, London W1P 4JP, tel. 01-580 2902.

Table 2 Analysis by department

Percentage increase compared with a year earlier

	Sales		Stocks [2]
	June 1979	Jan 1979	June 1979
Women's knitted outerwear, blouses and skirts	−18	26	26
Women's coats, costumes, furs and raincoats	−1	18	−3
Women's underwear	32	7	18
Women's hose and children's socks	−1	4	10
Haberdashery, ribbons and wool	−5	3	18
Children's wear	8	2	5
Men's and boys' ready made clothing and overalls	−6	6	21
Gloves	7	7	−22
Piece-goods and nets	16	−27	−27
Household textiles	25	8	15
Floor coverings, furniture and hardware	30	15	7
Boots and shoes	9	17	−10
Total [1]	22	13	11

[1] Including some items not included among the sub-headings.
[2] Values at cost.

Table 1 **Textiles: wholesale sales and stocks**

Index numbers and percentage increase compared with a year earlier. 1950 = 100

	Value of home sales		Value of stocks end period	
1966	110	−3	..	..
1967	104	−5	..	..
1968	108	4	..	..
1969	103	−5	..	..
1970	107	4	..	..
1971	115	8	..	..
1972	121	5	..	..
1973	134	11	..	..
1974	147	9	..	..
1975	147	1	..	..
1976	146	−1	..	..
1977	149	2	..	..
1978	164	10	..	..
1977 1st quarter	140	5	252	7
2nd quarter	125	−2	224	6
3rd quarter	153	3	214	5
4th quarter	180	2	228	—
1978 1st quarter	144	3	234	−7
2nd quarter	141	13	222	−1
3rd quarter	179	17	234	10
4th quarter	192	7	275	20
1979 1st quarter	157	9	280	20
2nd quarter	166	17	246	11
1978 June	138	28	222	−1
July	133	12	240	1
August	183	29	239	5
September	221	11	234	10
October	230	15	233	10
November	184	13	277	13
December	161	−8	275	20
1979 January	98	8	247	16
February	157	5	256	14
March	216	13	280	20
April	152	11	255	21
May	177	19	269	16
June	168	22	246	11

Hosiery and other knitted goods: index of production in June

In the three months ended June 1979 the volume of production of hosiery and other knitted goods (including knitted fabrics), seasonally adjusted, was provisionally estimated to have been 8 per cent lower than in the three months ended June 1978.

In using the index numbers shown in the table, it should be borne in mind that, when price increases are large, the various problems associated with constructing a constant value series become more acute. Because of these difficulties the relative accuracy of the estimates is likely to have been reduced in recent years. The actual figures allow for differences in the length of calendar months, but not for other seasonal variations.

Inquiries: 01-212 0017 or 01-212 6474.

Hosiery and other knitted goods, including warp knitting 1975 = 100

1973	105
1974	103
1975	100
1976	106
1977	106
1978 p	104

	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1977		
1st qtr	97	108
2nd	98	104
3rd	108	107
4th	121	105
1978		
1st qtr	93	105
2nd	98	103
3rd	108	106
4th p	115	100
1979		
1st qtr p	92	103
2nd p	89	95
1978		
Jan	88	104
Feb	100	106
Mar	92	105
1978 cont		
April	99	104
May	92	101
June	103	103
July	94	101
Aug	108	112
Sep	120	105
Oct p	128	101
Nov p	125	102
Dec p	91	97
1979		
Jan p	84	100
Feb p	97	104
Mar p	96	105
April p	85	92
May p	84	93
June p	98	99

p Provisional.

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PQ 417.2 Warp knitting for first quarter 1979
PQ 442 Men's and boys' tailored outerwear for first quarter 1979
PQ 444 Overalls, men's shirts, underwear, etc, for first quarter 1979
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PQ 496 Plastics products for first quarter 1979
PQ 602 Electricity for first quarter 1979

MISCELLANEOUS SERIES

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MQ 6 Overseas travel and tourism for first quarter 1979

Cotton industry: production in June

Statistics issued by the Textile Statistics Bureau show that in January-June 1979 the amount of cloth woven was 2 per cent higher than in January-June 1978. Production of single yarn increased by 2 per cent and doubled yarn decreased by 3 per cent.
Inquiries: 01-212 0017 or 6474.

Production in the cotton industry
Annual totals and weekly averages

	Single yarn [1]		Doubled yarn			Woven cloth
	Cotton yarn [2]	Spun man-made yarns and mixture yarn, inc. waste	Cotton yarn	Other	Cotton	Man-made fibre and mixtures
	mn Kg				mn m	
1968	171.2	67.5	49.9	52.0	668.2	507.3
1969	166.2	73.2	46.8	60.9	661.5	538.1
1970	158.7	77.4	43.2	57.3	627.6	484.3
1971	133.0	83.3		85.0	559.1	479.8
1972	121.4	81.7		75.4	513.0	469.8
1973	115.4	92.5		82.1	453.2	502.3
1974	101.3	87.7		74.7	409.5	505.3
1975	94.4	76.4		68.4	405.4	503.0
1976	106.9	76.1		69.4	374.5	492.9
1977	98.1	77.6		69.8	368.3	497.5
1978	91.3	75.8		60.6	380.0	458.4
1978						
Jan	2.0	1.5		1.3	7.7	10.0
Feb	2.0	1.6		1.3	8.0	10.0
Mar [3]	1.6	1.2		1.1	6.8	8.2
Apr	2.0	1.6		1.3	8.2	9.4
May [3]	1.8	1.6		1.2	7.5	8.7
June	1.4	1.3		1.0	8.2	8.8
Jul	1.6	1.3		1.1	4.6	6.6
Aug [3]	1.8	1.6		1.2	7.9	8.6
Sep	1.5	1.3		1.0	6.5	8.2
Oct	1.9	1.7		1.3	8.0	10.0
Nov [3]	2.0	1.7		1.3	8.0	9.7
Dec	1.4	1.2		1.0	5.9	7.6
1979						
Jan [3]	1.8	1.4		1.1	7.5	9.3
Feb	2.0	1.5		1.3	8.0	10.2
Mar	2.0	1.6		1.3	8.2	10.4
Apr	1.5	1.3		1.0	6.4	8.7
May [3]	1.9	1.6		1.2	7.3	9.4
Jun	1.6	1.5		1.1	7.8	9.9

[1] Spun in cotton industry. [2] Including yarns wholly of cotton waste and mixture yarn of cotton and cotton waste. [3] Average of five weeks.

Made-up clothing: orders and deliveries in May

In the three months ended May 1979, deliveries by the clothing industry were provisionally estimated to have been 10 per cent higher than in the preceding three months whilst there was no change in new orders. Orders-on-hand at the end of May 1979 were 3 per cent higher than the end February 1979. (These comparisons are based on the seasonally adjusted series in the accompanying table.)
In using the index numbers shown in the table, it should be borne in mind that, when price increases are large, the various problems associated with constructing a constant value series become more acute. Because of these difficulties the relative accuracy of the estimates is likely to have been reduced in recent years.
All indices have been rebased from 1970 = 100 to 1975 = 100.

Inquiries: Department of Industry, Room 524, Dean Bradley House, 52 Horseferry Road, London SW1P 2AG, tel. 01-212 0116.

Made-up clothing
Index numbers of total orders and deliveries

	Orders-on-hand (end period)		Net new orders		Deliveries	
	December 1974 = 100		Average 1975 Deliveries = 100		Average 1975 Deliveries = 100	
1973	110		108		102	
1974	100		100		100	
1975	98		103		100	
1976	92		102		98	
1977	96		107		104	
1978	102		109		106	
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1976						
1st qtr	90	93	96	97	99	98
2nd	114	104	113	105	96	99
3rd	87	93	87	102	98	97
4th	92	91	110	102	101	98
1977						
1st qtr	101	105	110	110	105	104
2nd	108	99	107	99	100	104
3rd	91	97	97	111	104	103
4th	96	94	113	107	107	106
1978						
1st qtr	93	95	104	107	103	104
2nd	113	102	117	106	103	106
3rd	98	107	95	110	108	108
4th	105	106	119	116	111	110
1979						
1st qtr	111	112	115	116	109	106
1977						
Jan	99	102	98	113	93	104
Feb	98	103	110	106	111	105
Mar	101	105	121	110	111	102
Apr	106	104	115	105	100	104
May	113	100	118	89	101	102
Jun	108	99	87	104	99	107
Jul	97	96	94	119	105	105
Aug	91	96	82	109	93	102
Sep	91	97	116	105	115	101
Oct	91	95	126	98	123	104
Nov	95	94	116	97	107	101
Dec	96	94	97	126	91	112
1978						
Jan	93	95	88	103	91	101
Feb	90	94	108	106	110	103
Mar	93	95	115	112	108	107
Apr	106	102	134	110	112	106
May	119	103	125	106	96	107
Jun	113	102	88	101	102	105
Jul	106	106	93	113	110	111
Aug	99	107	76	106	94	105
Sep	98	107	117	112	119	108
Oct p	101	107	131	105	122	104
Nov p	104	105	130	114	118	113
Dec p	105	106	97	129	94	113
1979						
Jan p	105	108	93	110	89	98
Feb p	104	110	115	114	114	107
Mar p	111	112	138	123	123	112
Apr p	116	110	127	115	113	118
May p	131	113	146	122	109	121

p Provisional.

Cinema admissions rise by 18pc in 1978

Results of the annual cinema exhibitors' inquiry, to be published shortly as a Business Monitor, show that in 1978 there were 1574 cinemas licensed at the end of the year for public performances, each screen in multiple units being counted separately. The number of admissions and gross box-office takings for all public cinemas operating during the year are estimated to have been 127 million and £119 million. Admissions were about 18 per cent, and takings about 32 per cent up on 1977, the first time such substantial increases have been recorded for many years.

The remainder of the monitor deals with cinemas open either at the end of the year or for at least 26 weeks during the year and not permanently closed at the end of the year. For these cinemas (1519 in number) admissions were 126.1 million, an increase of 22 per cent over 1977 and takings amounted to £118.2 million, an increase of 38 per cent; payments to the British Film Fund, levied according to takings, increased from £5.4 million in 1977 to £7.2 million, while payments for film hire rose by 54 per cent to 41.3 million. The average admission charge increased from 82.6p in 1977 to 93.7p in 1978. Employment increased slightly from 17154 to 17330.

The Business Monitor also provides analyses by region, seating capacity, size of box-office takings and type of cinema (single, twin etc).

Cinema statistics 1973–78

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Number of licensed public cinemas at end of year	1,580	1,588	1,590	1,583	1,562	1,574[5]
Estimated admissions during year[2] millions	142	143	124	107	108r	127
Estimated gross box office takings during year[1,2] £m	62	70	76	79	90 r	119
Details for cinemas reporting in annual inquiry [3]						
Number of cinemas	1,530	1,535	1,530	1,525	1,510	1,519
Seating capacity, thousands	1,097	973	879	827	764	738
Admissions: millions	134.2	138.5	116.3	103.9	103.4r	126.1
126.1						
Gross box-office takings[1]: £m	58.0	69.3	71.2	75.8	85.5	118.2
Payments to British film fund: £m	3.7	4.4	4.9	4.8	5.4	7.2
Payments for film hire: £m	16.4	20.3	21.4	24.3	26.8	41.3
Average charge for admission: new pence	43.2	50.1	61.2	73.0	82.6r	93.7
Number of persons employed: full-time[4]	9,278	8,232	7,618	7,183	6,673r	7,086
part-time	11,980	12,027	11,822	11,260	10,496	10,244

[1] VAT is included in the gross box office takings. [2] These estimates include the contribution of cinemas which were not open at the end of the year, but which were open for part of the year, eg cinemas exhibiting on a seasonal or occasional basis, cinemas closing permanently or temporarily before the end of the year. They are based on four-weekly returns by cinemas for film levy purposes and include rough estimates for smaller cinemas not subject to levy. These returns are combined to produce estimates for consecutive period of 52 weeks; in 1975 a 53-week period was covered to keep in step with the calendar year. [3] This includes cinemas open at the end of the year and also those open for 26 weeks or more during the year but temporarily closed at the end of the year. The estimates are for calendar years but an alternative reporting period of 52 weeks is accepted; in 1974 the alternative period covered 53 weeks. [4] Employees normally working more than 30 hours per week. [5] The total number of screens licensed during the year was 1631; this includes a small number at which no public performances were given.
r = Revised

Distributors' receipts

The results of a parallel inquiry into receipts by licensed film distributors from film distribution, also published in the Business Monitor, show that receipts from distribution for cinema, television and other performances were £45 million in 1978, 13 per cent greater than in 1977. However, because of poor response to this inquiry which was made voluntary for 1978, this estimate is considerably less reliable than in previous years.

Business Monitor MA2, '1978: cinemas', will be available on subscription shortly through HMSO.

Inquiries: 01-215 5347.

British Film Fund (the 'Eady' levy) distributions

Provisional distributions made by the British Film Fund Agency for the period ended 30 June 1979 [1]

Title of film	Date of registration	Provisional payment (£)	Payee [2]
High cost films [3]			
Emily	7.3.77	1 465	Brent Walker Film Distributors Ltd
The Stud	11.4.78	−2 537*	Brent Walker Film Distributors Ltd
Watership Down	22.9.78	58 240	Cinema International Corporation (UK)
Born To Run	16.9.77	300	Walt Disney Productions Ltd
Candleshoe	8.2.78	−342*	Walt Disney Productions Ltd
Ride a Wild Pony	28.10.78	512	Walt Disney Productions Ltd
Stevie	30.10.78	118	Enterprise Pictures Ltd
The Big Sleep	27.9.78	5 471	ITC Film Distributors Ltd
The Medusa Touch	20.6.78	−771*	ITC Film Distributors Ltd
Monty Python and The Holy Grail	2.4.75	14 313	National Film Trustee Co Ltd
The World is Full of Married Men	1.6.79	33 630	New Realm Distributors Ltd
The Golden Lady	28.3.79	8 617	Target International Pictures Ltd
Agatha	2.5.79	2 346	Warner Brothers Distributors Ltd
Superman	13.12.78	949	Warner Brothers Distributors Ltd
Low cost films [4]			
What's Up Superdoc	21.9.78	1 296	Blackwater Film Productions Ltd
Naughty Girls	4.9.75	164	Border Film Productions (London) Ltd
Satan's Slave	1.12.76	−1 864*	Brent Walker Film Distributors Ltd
Whispers of Fear	22.4.76	8 106	Brent Walker Film Distributors Ltd
Romance With a Double Bass	22.8.75	181	Cinema International Corporation (UK)
Terror	4.4.79	8 671	Entertainment Film Distributors Ltd
Bangladesh I Love You	17.1.79	−337*	ITC Film Distributors Ltd
British Hustle	17.1.79	−665*	ITC Film Distributors Ltd
Sebastiane	30.9.76	137	Megalovision Ltd
Nighthawks	20.3.79	1 037	Nashburgh Ltd
Can I Come Too?	13.3.79	12 272	New Realm Distributors Ltd
I'm Not Feeling Myself Tonight	4.3.76	4 597	New Realm Distributors Ltd
Killer's Moon	8.11.78	557	Rothernorth Ltd
Adventures of a Plumber's Mate	30.3.78	3 245	Salon Productions Ltd
Adventures of a Private Eye	16.3.77	15 671	Salon Productions Ltd
Adventures of a Taxi Driver	17.5.76	139	Salon Productions Ltd
Let's Get Laid	2.6.78	1 848	Target International Pictures Ltd
Come Play With Me	25.3.77	1 771	Tigon Film Distributors Ltd
The Comeback	22.5.78	643	Peter Walker (Heritage) Ltd
Sextet	6.8.76	218	Watchgrove Ltd
Jubilee	10.3.78	232	Whaley-Malin Productions Ltd
Short films [5]			
Think of an Answer	24.2.77	137	Harold Baim Investments Ltd
Highways and Byways	8.2.78	242	Carrickford Productions Ltd
Call Out	6.3.79	11 089	Cinema International Corporation (UK)
Cruisin'	27.5.77	249	Cinema International Corporation (UK)
Dog Days	5.8.77	120	Cinema International Corporation (UK)
Echoes	23.2.78	239	Cinema International Corporation (UK)
Harvest	6.9.78	−365*	Cinema International Corporation (UK)
Hot Wheels	5.9.78	−12 464*	Cinema International Corporation (UK)
Iron Men	30.8.78	499	Cinema International Corporation (UK)
The Long White Trail	25.6.74	168	Cinema International Corporation (UK)
Queen at The Rainbow	5.2.76	1 441	Cinema International Corporation (UK)

Notes

[1] Excludes all films earning less than £100 in the current period and all newsreels. Details of these films will be shown in the annual tables. [2] The payee is either the maker or the assignee of the maker's rights, or a person nominated to receive payments on behalf of the maker or his assignee. [3] Long film (ie films with running time of 33⅓ minutes and over) the labour costs of which exceed £50,000. [4] Long films, the labour costs of which do not exceed £50,000. [5] Films with a running time of less than 33⅓ minutes. * Distributions prefixed by a minus sign indicate overpayments. These have arisen largely as a result of the reduction in the recovered interim distribution rate for the current year (from 38 per cent to 36 per cent) which has necessitated adjustments to compensate for the higher rate of distribution earlier in the year.

Title of film	Date of registration	Provisional payment (£)	Payee [a]
Sailorman	10.11.76	117	Cinema International Corporation (UK)
Trinidad and Tobago	7.3.78	326	Cinema International Corporation (UK)
Walk On	15.5.78	207	Cinema International Corporation (UK)
Taming The Tide	29.9.75	120	Columbia-EMI-Warner Distributors Ltd
Flight To Paradise	19.1.79	−204*	ITC Film Distributors Ltd
A Matter of Taste	28.6.77	498	Polonius Film Services
Romantic Journey	25.8.77	425	Polonius Film Services
Bon Bini Welcome	4.10.76	160	Queensway Promotions Ltd
California Triple	21.8.78	126	Queensway Promotions Ltd
City of Angels	28.6.77	274	Queensway Promotions Ltd
Concorde	11.8.76	152	Queensway Promotions Ltd
Don't Call it Frisco	18.12.78	716	Queensway Promotions Ltd
Good Health	3.11.78	771	Queensway Promotions Ltd
Guards On Parade	7.12.78	−191*	Queensway Promotions Ltd
Guns At The Wood	8.12.75	−137*	Queensway Promotions Ltd
Haiti	25.8.77	116	Queensway Promotions Ltd
Hollywood	24.12.76	666	Queensway Promotions Ltd
Sabre 226	31.3.78	−123*	Queensway Promotions Ltd
Sea World	19.12.77	−222*	Queensway Promotions Ltd
Time On Your Hands	16.3.79	2 667	Queensway Promotions Ltd
Yep And Nope	18.6.75	−142*	Queensway Promotions Ltd

Registrations of British, community and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970, as amended by the European Communities Act 1972, during the week ended Friday, 24 August 1979.

BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film, EC that the film is a quota film. The date which forms part of the registration number of each is the date on which quota life of the film expires.

Title of film	Registered no.	Playing time minutes	Date of registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
BRITISH					
Hokusai	BR/E 40159/25/8/84	6	22 August	Essential Cinema Ltd	Anthony White T/A Animus Productions
Review No. 1 (33rd Year)	BR/E 40161/25/8/84	10	23 August	Data Film Distributors Ltd	The National Coal Board
FOREIGN					
Prince Charles Backstage At Covent Garden	F 40158	34	22 August	Columbia-EMI-Warner Distributors Ltd	Samuelson Film Services Ltd, London
Lifespan	F 40160	80	22 August	Respectable Films	Alexander Whitelaw, Paris

AMENDMENTS TO THE REGISTER

The registration number of the film 'Summer Sunshine', registered on 15 August 1979, has been amended to EC 40156/18/8/84. The playing time of the film 'East Of Elephant Rock' (BR/E 39445/15/1/83), registered on 13 January 1978, has been amended to 77 minutes, and the name of the renter distributing the film in Great Britain to Barber Dann Films Ltd.

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